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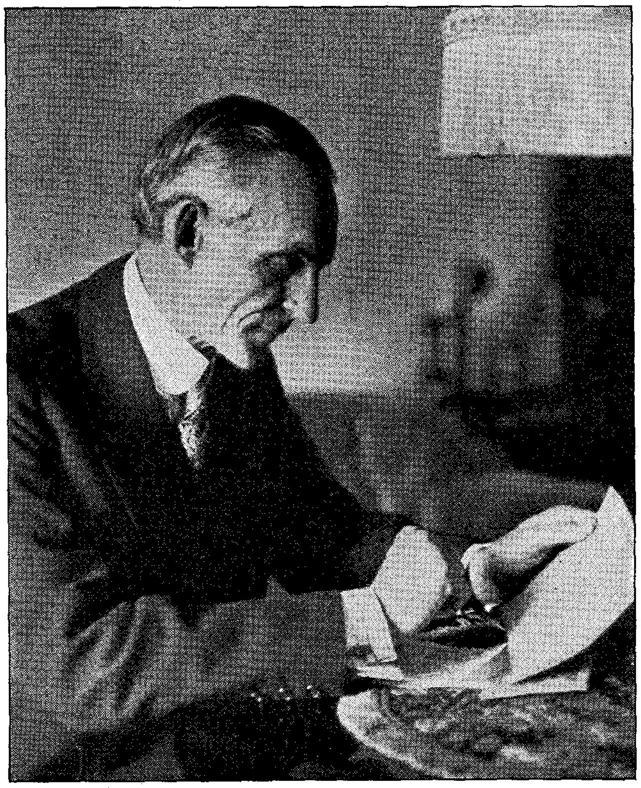
TOPICS OF THE DAY

REPUBLICAN FORECASTS OF THE COMING PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN *by more than 700 party Editors, Senators, and Representatives from the Atlantic to the Pacific will appear in the next issue of* THE LITERARY DIGEST. *Each authority makes known his choice of a Presidential candidate and tells what the campaign-issue will be. Will the Progressives run an independent ticket or come back into the fold? Reports from all parts of the nation also throw light on this vital political question. The edition of this issue will be limited, and orders should be placed* NOW *to avoid disappointment.*

HENRY FORD IN SEARCH OF PEACE

ALTHO THE DOVE OF PEACE is the avowed object of Henry Ford's dreams, American editors seem almost unanimous in regarding his expedition of amateur peacemakers in the *Oscar II.* as a wild-goose chase. Such phrases as "Ford's folly," "peace-junket," "peace-joy-ride," "more innocents abroad," a "jitney peace-excursion," "fantastical," "ridiculous," "Quixotic," fairly reflect the prevailing attitude of our press toward what the Brooklyn *Eagle* calls "the latest and most remarkable of Mr. Ford's vagaries," and the paragraphers and cartoonists have not neglected so rich an opportunity for good-natured ridicule. But to a more serious-minded minority this privately financed and personally conducted peace-crusade, with its slogan, "Get the boys out of the trenches by Christmas, never to go back," is anything but a laughing-matter. Some of these believe that good must somehow come of Mr. Ford's amazing act of knight-errantry, and, like the Boston *Herald,* refuse to jeer at "the man who has a scheme, however visionary, for awakening the world from the terrible nightmare in which it is now struggling." Still others speak seriously not in praise, but in condemnation of Mr. Ford's "ill-timed" efforts, believing with the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger* that "a peace now would be premature, a calamity worse even than the war itself." As such papers see it, this war is a conflict between two irreconcilable ideals of civilization, and until one side or the other wins a decisive victory there can be no permanent peace. Thus the Philadelphia *Inquirer* remarks that "while peace is most desirable when it can be had on a lasting basis, a patched-up peace which would leave great questions unsettled and provoke another outbreak of hostilities later on would be anything but desirable." "Herein," it adds, "is the weakness of Mr. Ford's position." And *The Press* of the same city is equally convinced that "this war, from its very nature, must determine something before it can come to an end." So, too, in the Boston *Transcript,* which thinks Mr. Ford's plan "does his heart and soul more credit than it does his head," we read: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THE JASON OF THE PEACE ARGONAUTS.

"It may be a beautiful piece of idealism to send a ship to bring peace to the world, regardless of the question whether or not peace would be right, but Mr. Ford could do much more good by spending his money to relieve the suffering of wounded and sick soldiers and starving and homeless women and children. In going on his 'peace-voyage' he is simply throwing his money into the sea. And if he had the power, and exercised it, to end the war to-morrow, and could put every soldier back at his fireside by Christmas day, he would be doing evil instead of

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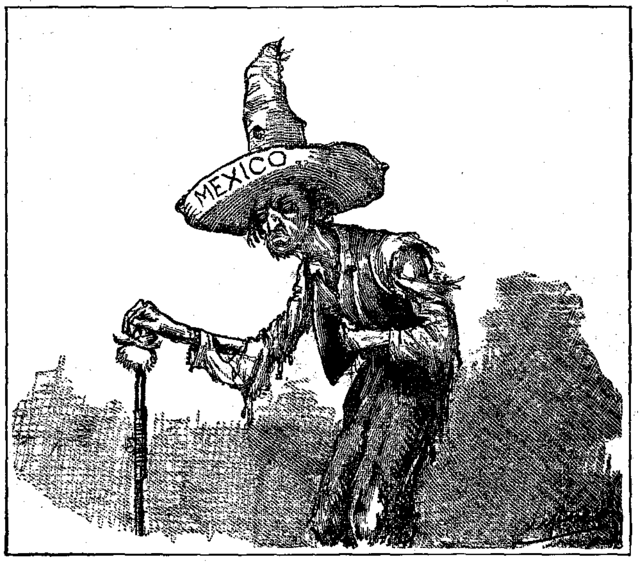
> good. He would be covering up the wound with all its poison in it; Europe would die of gangrene in a decade unless, as would be likely, the war were renewed in a year or two and fought to a finish. . . . . . .
>
> "Those who talk peace to-day, and those who crusade against American preparedness, are doing simply the work of a great conspiracy against the peace of the world. Mr. Ford has a great deal of money, honestly earned. He has a perfect right, under the law, to sink his gold to the bottom of the sea, and dissolve his bank-bills and his bonds and securities in the genial waters of the Gulf Stream, if he wants to. But he can not achieve the mischief of securing a measurable Teutonic triumph by bringing this terrible war to a false conclusion now. It will have to be fought out to a different ending, if blood goes on flowing for years to come."

Still other American observers, including Alton B. Parker and Theodore Roosevelt, condemn Mr. Ford's crusade on the ground that, altho it is a purely private venture, it tends to make this country ridiculous in the eyes of the world. Mr. Parker, who was the Democratic nominee for the Presidency in 1904, issues the following statement to the press:

> "If we could only be sure that all other nations would estimate him as we do, as a clown strutting on the stage for a little time, no harm could come of it. But we have no such assurance. The chances are that his antics will be taken seriously and that they will tend to bring us into contempt, if not hatred."

Colonel Roosevelt, surprized to find himself for once in agreement with Judge Parker, declares that "Mr. Ford's visit to Europe will not be mischievous only because it is so ridiculous, but because it is a most discreditable thing to the country."



"IF SEÑOR FORD CARES FIRST TO EXPERIMENT—."
—Sykes in the Philadelphia *Evening Ledger*.

In *Issues and Events*, a pro-German weekly published in New York, we find a whole-hearted indorsement of Mr. Ford's project, which, we are told, expresses "the wishes of the men in the trenches and the women in the towns, the prayers of the wounded in the hospitals and of the millions who mourn their dead." Mr. Ford, this journal declares, "is not a visionary, but a practical, hard-headed, hard-thinking American." To quote further:

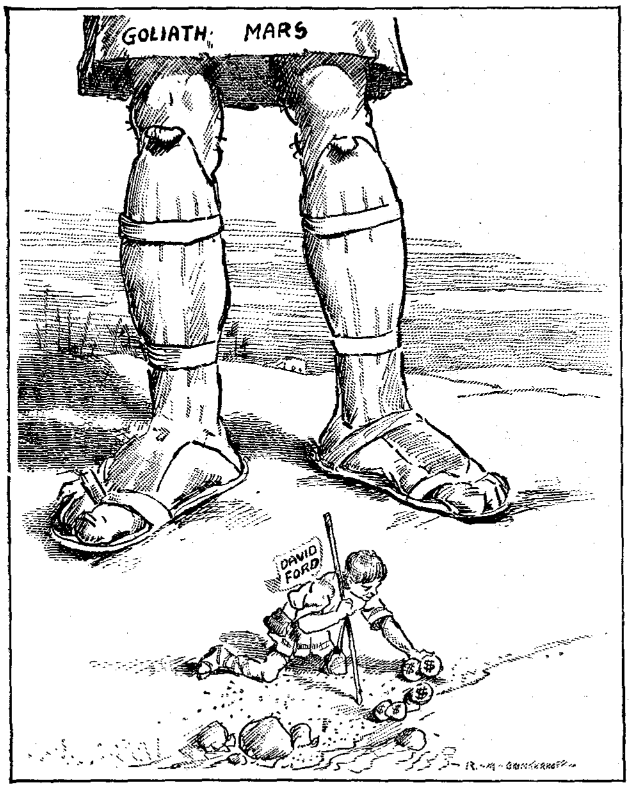
> "There is no doubt that all nations involved would listen if they were approached in a proper way. There is no doubt that a peace, honorable to all, would be welcomed by all. All have had their fill of carnage. The world is satiated. Why continue the struggle until all are exhausted, bankrupt; their people impoverished?
>
> "The only element working to continue the struggle is that which is profiting by it—the ammunition-industry. These heartless, soulless corporations are only too eager to wring dividends from the blood of mankind. What care they that a thousand men die if they can add a point to the quotation on their common? They are the blood-guilty ones. Their business may be 'legal' or not. That is a question. But it is not moral. It is not human. To trade in death is about as inexcusable a business as can be."

William Jennings Bryan has also declared himself "in hearty sympathy" with Mr. Ford's peace-plan, which, he trusts, "will accomplish much good." Mr. Bryan declined an invitation to sail on the "peace-ship," however, on the plea that he could "render a greater service here opposing the plan to commit this country to a large and indefinite increase in expenditures for the Army and Navy." The New York *Evening Post* emphasizes "the fine humanitarian spirit" which inspires Mr. Ford's plan, and reminds us that "what he and others can not get out of their heads is that 20,000 soldiers are being killed or wounded every day on the various fronts," and that "the conflagration is constantly spreading, and new countries are being steadily drawn into it." The Cleveland *Leader* characterizes the expedition as "a forlorn hope," and the Baltimore *News* thinks that Mr. Ford is "merely ahead of his age, sickened a little earlier and more acutely than the rest of us of this era of carnage, and with the courage to put his shoulder to the wheel in the endeavor to set humanity's protest in motion." Why should "an entirely unofficial act, which in no way compromises the Government of the United States and has not the slightest bearing upon our international relations," produce such an uproar? asks the Detroit *News*. To quote further from this journal of Mr. Ford's home town:

> "Granting that it is a purely sentimental endeavor, undertaken with little hope of success, it is no more censurable than one of the ordinary 'petitions with boots on.' The peace envoys are actuated by humanitarian motives. The envoys have not the slightest claim of right to petition any of the Powers at war. They merely make their appeal in behalf of the peaceful people of the world without regard to nationality, but rather as representatives of the common brotherhood. What harm can come of it?"

Mr. Ford's plan, as gathered from various statements, letters, and interviews, is to establish at The Hague an unofficial court, or clearing-house, for peace-proposals, the membership to be made up of representatives of the neutral nations. As a forerunner of this court the steamer *Oscar II.*, chartered by Mr. Ford and carrying as his guests more than a hundred peace-pilgrims and newspaper correspondents and three moving-picture photographers, sailed from New York on December 4 bound for Christiania. Thence the party will proceed by way of Stockholm and Copenhagen to The Hague, picking up delegates on the way. At The Hague, says Mr. Ford, they expect to be met by delegations from Spain and Switzerland. The incidental plan to bombard the trenches with wireless messages from the ship urging the soldiers to throw down their arms and declare a strike has been abandoned, it seems, but the crusaders still retain "out of the trenches by Christmas" as their slogan. In a statement bearing his signature Mr. Ford's program is thus outlined:

> "It is the intent of this peace-mission to bring about a conference of neutral nations for continual mediation among the belligerent nations. We have ample assurance that the belligerent nations are willing to stop the terrible slaughter of Europe's manhood. It is possible for them to do so on terms which are honorable and just and which will not humiliate them.
>
> "Envoys to thirteen belligerent and neutral European Governments have found overwhelming evidence of a universal peace-desire, but on account of the rigidity of diplomatic etiquette these Governments can not express this peace-desire openly until one side or the other is definitely defeated or until both sides are exhausted. We have further evidence in hand that the belligerent Governments would not be opposed to a conference of neutral nations.
>
> "If for no other reason, we feel this peace-mission is entitled to the respect and support of the world because it is the only serious organized attempt now being made to end the international carnage which now depopulates Europe. . . . . . ."
>
> "Meetings, receptions, and dignified demonstrations for peace are being prepared in all countries which we propose to visit. If during the course of our international pilgrimage an official



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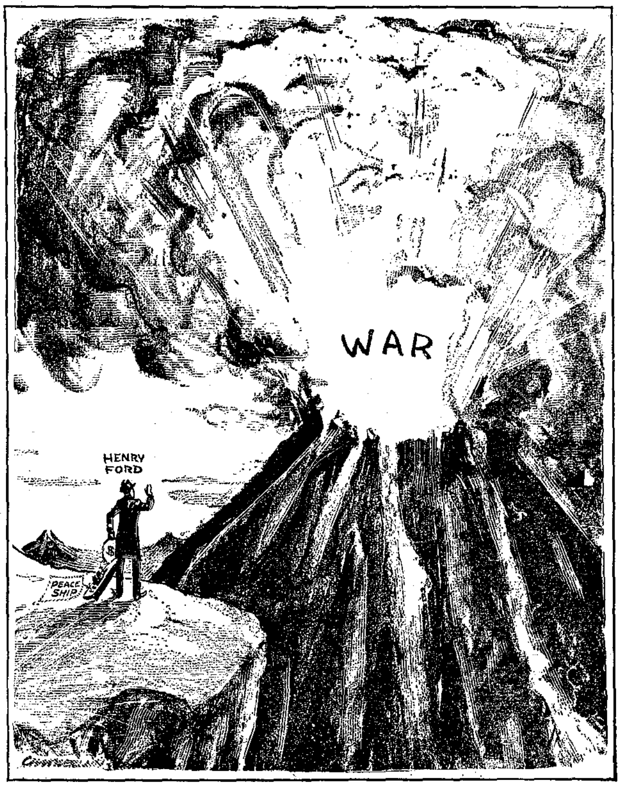
"WELL, DAVID DID IT."

—Brinkerhoff in the New York *Evening Mail.*



"NOW, YOU STOP!"

—Chamberlain in the New York *Evening Sun.*

A NOBLE, IF NOT A NOBEL, PURPOSE.

conference is called, then we shall be prepared to make a solemn and impressive backing up of the action.

"But if no official action is taken, then the private delegates from each nation would select a few men of their number, the whole matter to be handled exactly as if it were an official conference.

"The work of the conference should be to formulate concerted proposals of possible terms of peace as a basis for suggestions and objections on the part of the belligerent Governments and for public discussion. In other words, it should frame the outline of a possible treaty to be submitted to the belligerent Governments and to be publicly discust in the different countries.

"Further, on the basis of the suggestions and objections received from the belligerent Governments, the conference should modify the original proposals and submit them again to the belligerents in the modified form. It should in this way continuously develop the original proposals in the line of further suggestions and objections made by the belligerent Governments, or arising out of their public discussion of the successive proposals in the different countries.

"It should continue in this way until the proposals have reached a point when the belligerents of both sides find in them sufficient common ground themselves to meet for the final settlement of the peace-treaty."

The idea of a "peace-ship," according to the New York *Times*, is not original with Mr. Ford, but was first suggested by Mme. Rosika Schwimmer, of Hungary, delegate from Austria-Hungary to the Women's Peace Conference at The Hague. But this is the psychological moment for such a project, says Mr. Ford, the peace-sentiment of the world being ready for crystallization. "Ever since the war broke out," said Mr. Ford to a Detroit correspondent of *The Times*, "I have hoped for a definite plan to end it, and found none until Mme. Schwimmer expounded the neutral-nations conference plan." "We know the odds are heavy against success," another correspondent quotes him as saying, "but the great stake to be played for is worth the gamble." To a representative of the New York *Call* he said:

"Peace consummated between now and Christmas means for all nations the absolute abolishment of militarism.

"Peace declared on Christmas day will have an effect so impressive, so far-reaching, that it will mean total disarmament of all the world! . . . . . .

"The people—the mothers who have given their sons, the wives who have given their husbands, and the maids who have given their sweethearts to feed the awful war-god—will have something to say.

"Why, do you know that 90 per cent. of the people in this war want peace? Isn't it a preposterous idea that 90 per cent. can not overpower the lust of battle in the remaining 10 per cent.?"

To the suggestion that what he sought to accomplish was nothing short of a miracle, he replied: "Miracles are only the aspirations of the many carried out by the few." His "out of the trenches by Christmas" slogan he described as "not a boast, but a prayer." And a Detroit correspondent of the New York *Sun* quotes him as saying:

"The men in the trenches know for what we are working. The news has been spread among them by that greatest of agencies, the press. I have all faith that on Christmas day the world will see a general strike—that men will climb from the trenches, throw down their arms, and start home. And then militarism will be dead—dead for evermore. . . . . . .

"There was an unofficial truce last year, men ceasing to kill men for a short time on Christmas day.

"This year there will be another truce. The men will come out of their trenches, and if they go back they are fools. . . . . . .

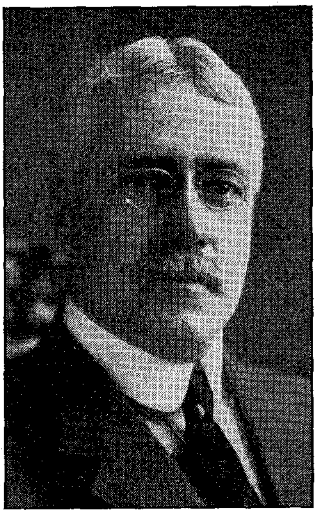
"If we stop the war now and everybody agrees to arbitrate, war is done for. The biggest heroes and the greatest martyrs are the men lying out there in the trenches. Ask them what they are fighting for—and I have asked men just from the trenches—and they will tell you they do not know. But they are fighting against militarism, against the forces that lead to this destruction, that destroy them. That is what I want to give up my time and money to do—crush militarism. . . . . . .

"A general strike on Christmas day—that is what we want. A general strike all over the world, I don't care what critics say. I believe this is possible.

"I have believed other things possible, and they were. I have all the faith in the world in humanity."

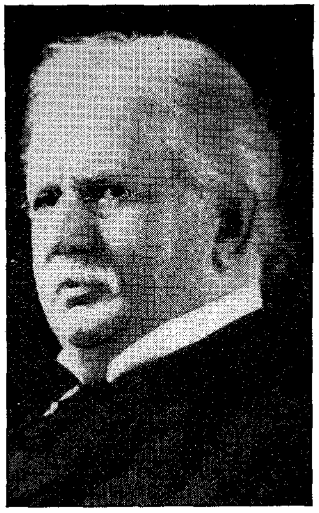
Alluding to the journalistic quips at his expense, Mr. Ford declared that "the fight to stop the war—for it is a fight—is too big a thing, too heavy with the grief and hope of the world, to stop before the vaporings of editorial-writing comedians." A Washington correspondent of the New York *Evening Sun* tells of rumors that Mr. Ford has secret documents from European

CHARLES A. STONE,
President of the new corporation.



FRANK A. VANDERLIP,
Who brought the captains together.

J. OGDEN ARMOUR,
Representing Chicago packers.



THEODORE N. VAIL,
Telephone president.

REPRESENTATIVE CAPTAINS OF INDUSTRY WHO INTEND

sources which give him reason to believe in the success of his program. Another explanation quoted by the same correspondent is as follows:

> "The peace advocates frankly admit that a civilian conference such as that proposed by Mr. Ford would not have sufficient official standing to act as a medium between the Governments in a peace-parley. Mr. Ford's bizarre action in chartering a ship and the contemplated voyage with the peace enthusiasts are in the nature of a huge demonstration to arouse public opinion on both sides of the Atlantic. It is intended to be the lever which will pry the Government into participating if not actually fathering an official conference of neutrals."

After the earlier interviews nothing more was heard of the "general-strike" plank in the Ford project. The reason is suggested by the following editorial paragraph in the Newark *Star:*

> "There has been a general disposition to regard Mr. Ford's peace-mission with more amusement than concern. But if a citizen of the United States is really trying to incite mutiny among soldiers, on either side or both sides of the European War, the State Department at Washington is in considerable danger of receiving from some foreign Government very energetic diplomatic representations as to the duties of a neutral nation which it will find a very awkward task to answer."

Henry Ford's peace-crusade, derided in Amercia, will be snubbed in Europe, "unless some one of the belligerent Governments should see an opportunity to use it for an ulterior purpose," predicts the Buffalo *Express.* "Mr. Ford is free from suspicion of unworthy motives; he is not the paid agent of any diplomatic intrigue," affirms the New York *Sun,* which nevertheless regards his latest activities as "mischievous." The Philadelphia *Press* hopes Europe "will not mistake Mr. Ford and his coadjutors for typical Americans." Franklin P. Adams, in the New York *Tribune,* thinks that the *Oscar II.* should have "stop-over privileges at the Scilly Islands," and Don Marquis, of *The Evening Sun,* suggests that it "might anchor in the Panama Canal and try moral suasion on the Culebra slides." Chancellor Day, of Syracuse University, denounces Ford's "grotesquely farcical" plan, and in the Buffalo *Enquirer* we read:

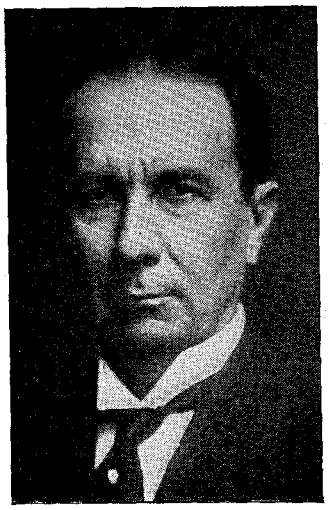
> "That a company of unofficial Americans of minor prominence, transported across the Atlantic at the expense of a new millionaire, can persuade warring empires to make peace against their will, or can induce the will to make peace while each side is unbeaten and both are confident of final triumph, is so far across the field of fancy as to verge on lunacy. The cable already reports that opinion in Europe is divided only between amusement and anger. The Europeans who can not laugh at the peace-ship proposition rage at it.
>
> "However, it is difficult to rail at endeavorers in even the most fantastic attempts at well-doing. Their blessed spirit shields them from ridicule and censure. The world will be fooled if the peace-ship does any good, but the world would be mighty glad to be fooled."

A $50,000,000 BID FOR WORLD-TRADE

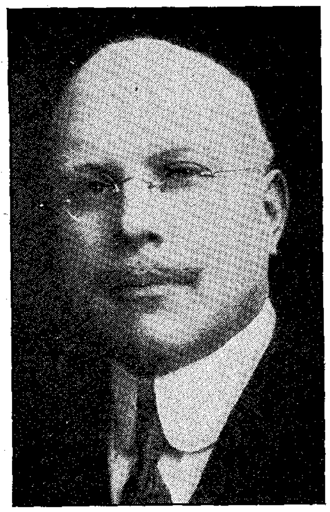
AFTER MONTHS OF SPEECH-MAKING, conferences, and printed exhortation, "action replaces consultation in the development of American foreign trade," in the organization of the American International Corporation. It seems doubtful to *The Electrical World*—and likewise to a host of trade, financial, and news papers—"whether any single development in the remarkable commercial and financial situations which are the outcome of the European War has greater significance in the history of commerce in the United States" than this association of a group of leading financiers to develop foreign trade. Because of the war, adds *The Electrical World,* "as a nation of commerce we have had the responsibility for constructive world-development put up to us"; and, as the Boston *Transcript* puts it, "this corporation will undertake to see that we perform our function of the world's banker now thrust upon us." The corporation starts with a capital of $50,000,000. But this sum, as the Boston *News Bureau* points out, does not measure its field, for "it is backed by banks and bankers whose resources and determination to support are exprest in the hundreds of millions." And the New York *Annalist* thinks the new company can provide as much as $500,000,000 capital for use in foreign ventures.

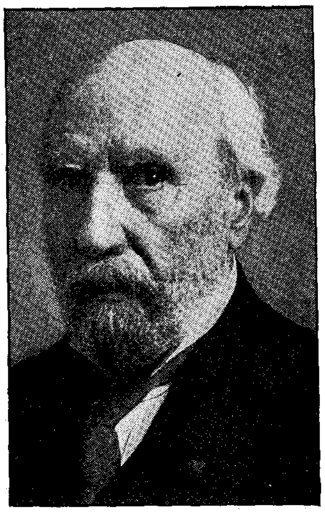
But the real significance of the American International Corporation, according to *The Wall Street Journal,* "lies in its broad charter and unusually wide scope"; in its broad powers it "may be likened to such organizations as the East India Company and the Hudson Bay Trading Company, to which England owes much of her present supremacy in world-finance." With some things expressly excepted, notes *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* (New York), the charter covers—

> "Entering into financial dealings; acquiring franchises; searching out and acquiring material properties; cultivating, producing, selling; doing 'a general mercantile and commercial business' anywhere on the globe; owning hotels, stores, and many other buildings; operating with electricity, and doing such varied things otherwise that substantially the corporation is chartered to do—everything which seems desirable in trade and industry."


ROBERT S. LOVETT,
Railroad president.

PERCY A. ROCKEFELLER,
"Standard Oil."


WILLIAM E. COREY,
Of the Steel group.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JAMES J. HILL,
Financier and railroad-builder.

TO ESTABLISH AMERICAN SUPREMACY IN WORLD-TRADE.

The formation of such a concern as this, says *The Chronicle,*

> "shows anew the superiority of private effort and the absurdity of asking or waiting for Government to 'do something for' business. Business will respond to call and seize opportunity when the time comes; it needs only to be let alone and to feel reasonably safe against Governmental interference.
>
> "This is an answer to those who have been fidgeting, in Washington and elsewhere, over the trade-prospects of the country; if the business men and interests in the country had not intelligence, courage, and initiative enough to take care of trade, neither Congress nor the Executive Mansion could supply the lack. Here is an answer also to the cry that Government must furnish the ships needed for foreign trade; the charter of this company does exclude 'the business or powers of a transportation corporation,' but the ships (and probably the flag with them) will follow the trade when the trade calls for them."

The independent action of the "captains of industry" seems to please both friends and foes of the present Administration. Leadership at Washington having "failed of substantial results," says the Republican New York *Evening Mail,* "we have fallen back on American energy and American dollars, and at last we face the dawn of real achievement." The spirit of the men behind this movement wins the hearty praise of the Democratic New York *World,* which adds: "The day of American dependence on Government protection and a paralyzing fearfulness of outside competition is passing." At the same time the Brooklyn *Eagle* informs us that the corporation plan had in advance the approval of Secretary Redfield, of Secretary McAdoo, and of the Controller of the Currency, and "that it will be encouraged and helped in every proper way by the Government of the United States" *The Eagle* believes to be certain.

The moving spirit in the organization of the American International Corporation is said to be Mr. Frank A. Vanderlip, of the National City Bank of New York. With him on the board of directors are such men as J. Ogden Armour, W. E. Corey, James J. Hill, Otto H. Kahn, of Kuhn, Loeb & Co., Robert S. Lovett, Percy A. Rockefeller, and Theodore N. Vail. Mr. Charles A. Stone, of Stone & Webster, Boston, is to be president. The corporation, Mr. Stone explains to the press,

> "is organized for the purpose of doing an international business and to promote trade-relations with the different countries which will help make a world-market for our products; for the financing and promoting the development in foreign countries by American engineers and manufacturers of great public and private undertakings; for the assisting in financing the rehabilitation of industries in foreign countries; for the purpose of undertaking such domestic business as seems advantageous in connection therewith."

"We hope," says one of Mr. Stone's associates, "to go after the business which this country should do abroad and bring it here." Another is quoted in the New York *American* as remarking that "it would have taken us probably twenty-five years to get where we will now be able to get in one year owing to the European cataclysm." "Latin America," notes Mr. B. C. Forbes, in *The American's* financial column, "will be the first field to be cultivated. But Russia, the Orient, and other quarters of the globe will be tapped in due course."

The company's probable way of working may best be indicated, thinks the Boston *News Bureau,* by a concrete illustration:

> "There is in South Africa a certain railroad whose 4½ per cent. bonds in normal times have regularly commanded par in London. It is a successful, growing property. To-day it is suffering for the lack of $2,000,000 of rails. Its one financing market, London, has been closed by the stress of war. Here is an ideal field for the American International Corporation. A $2,000,000 loan secured by a 5 per cent. first mortgage would be at once an attractive investment, while the $2,000,000 rail-order would give business to American steel-mills.
>
> "And this is exactly what the new company may be expected to do in endless repetition as it slowly gathers headway."

Confidence in the success of the corporation is exprest by such representative dailies as the New York *Sun* and *Journal of Commerce,* Brooklyn *Eagle,* Philadelphia *Record, Public Ledger,* and *Inquirer,* Pittsburg *Gazette-Times,* Louisville *Courier-Journal,* Chicago *Herald,* and St. Louis *Globe Democrat.*

But the New York *Evening Mail,* without being actually pessimistic, would remind us that the task of the new corporation "is by no means an easy one. It has its pitfalls, it has its obstacles made almost insurmountable by tradition, alliance, and nationality opposed to us." At present the war minimizes these difficulties, but after it ends Government assistance, experience, and fixt investments in South America and elsewhere will continue to give European business men a "telling advantage," while "their war-impoverished condition at home will accentuate their zest for trade abroad." Hence "the foreign trade corporation just launched will find its efforts challenged in every worth-while market it seeks." However, concludes *The Evening Mail,*

> "Let us hope that the Vanderlip corporation signifies not merely a new enterprise engaged in foreign trade, but a new attitude by the nation toward a foreign trade for our expanding country—an attitude that means a fixt Government policy of helpful cooperation and of stern assertion of our citizens' rights in every land."

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PATRIOTISM

NO LAW WAS VIOLATED and no offense was committed against American neutrality by the Hamburg-American line's officials in chartering, provisioning, and coaling steamships and sending them out to supply German war-ships. But they are found guilty by a Federal jury of conspiring to defraud the United States by "obtaining clearance for twelve ships to coal and provision the German fleet by means of false shippers' manifests, and causing customs officials to make and transmit to the Department of Commerce false statistics based on these false manifests." And the verdict, the New York *World* remarks, "is no more than what the admitted facts called for." But, asked counsel for Dr. Buenz and his associates, in summing up, "how could they indict these high-purposed men of a crime against the United States when their activities were predicated upon the highest and purest motive that moves the breast of mankind—patriotism?" Especially, he added, when there was not the least intent to violate the United States law, and when any actual injury our Government could have suffered was too trivial to call for any serious action. From a layman's point of view, the German-American *New-Yorker Staats-Zeitung* finds it "extremely difficult to understand how the United States is injured by the delivery of provisions, stores, and the like to a ship of a warring nation upon the high seas, and is not injured if war-munitions are dispatched for delivery to belligerent ports." In view of the technical nature of their crime the *Staats-Zeitung* thinks Messrs. Buenz, Koetter, Hachmeister, and Poeppinghaus can go on with their appeal to the higher court with perfect peace of mind. There was no intention, Attorney William Rand, Jr., declared, during the early course of the trial, to harm any one but the enemies of Germany. And he added:

> "Even at that, it must be admitted that the activities of the defendants were of but little benefit to Germany. The whole enterprise cost something like $1,500,000. Only one of the ships, you will remember, got its supplies to a German ship. This was the *Berwind*, and you will recall that within a few hours after the *Berwind* had put its supplies on the *Cap Trafalgar*, the *Cap Trafalgar* was sunk by the British converted cruiser *Carmania*. So the enterprise was not very successful, was it?"

HE DIDN'T HELP HIS KAISER,

But, as director of the Hamburg-American line, he tried to, and ran afoul of United States law. Dr. Karl Buenz is a veteran German jurist and diplomat of 72 years.

But attorneys connected with the prosecution of the case are congratulating the Government on winning one of the most important court victories in recent years. The verdict, says Assistant United States Attorney Roger B. Wood, "means that the laws of the United States must be observed by all the belligerent Powers, and that if its laws are violated by any of them, and the Government finds it out, they will be prosecuted." There was no question of neutrality or international law, said Federal Judge Harland B. Howe, in his charge to the jury, only—

> "The United States says to those who send ships out of her ports: 'You may come and go as you like, but when you go out you must tell the truth about where you are going and what you have got with you when you leave. You must not intentionally deceive us.'"

The United States suffered wrong through the acts of the Hamburg-American officials, asserted the Federal attorneys, in that every manifest and clearance issued by our authorities was brought under suspicion. As District-Attorney Marshall explained:

> "The first act of these defendants was to get neutral ships for their work, so they could slip by the watching British cruisers. The next was to get clearances for these ships. Such clearances are given under the seal of the United States. These defendants filled the South Atlantic Ocean with lying clearances, they placed the seal of the United States on lie after lie. The wrong they did was not only against the United States, but against every honest shipper."

Or, to use Mr. Wood's spirited phrase:

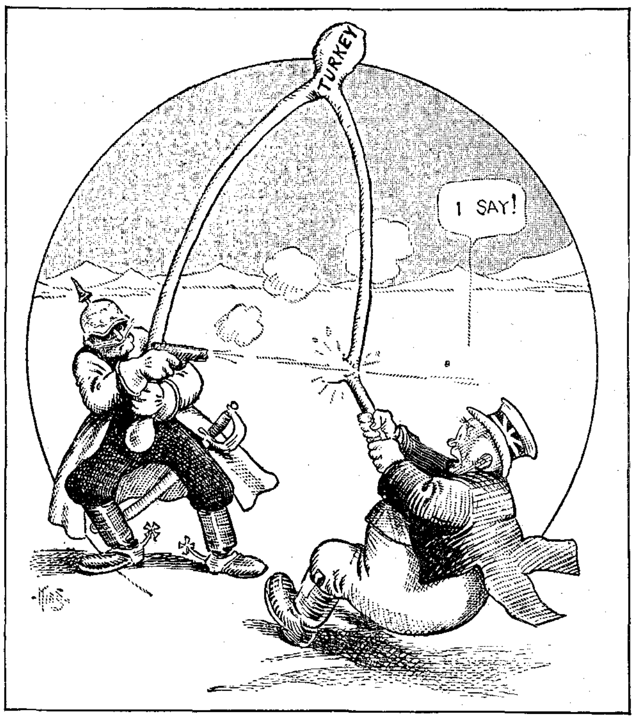
> "Lie if you will to your enemies, but you shall not make the United States an indorser of your lies."

THE FILIPINO ENTERS THE CAMPAIGN

IT MAY BE "NATURAL TO EXPECT that the bullets will fly" when a Secretary of War enters into a controversy with a former Secretary of War, as the New York *Evening Post* remarks. But some observers find it hard to account for the spirited verbal exchanges between Secretary Garrison and ex-President Taft over the Philippine situation. In the first place, as the New York *World* is not alone in pointing out, "Mr. Wilson's Philippine policy does not differ essentially from Mr. Taft's Philippine policy." Mr. Taft's judicial poise and amiable temper have become proverbial, while Mr. Garrison, an ex-judge, is one of the few members of Mr. Wilson's cabinet who retains the good-will of both opposition and Democratic editors. So it is held very strange, as well as "deplorable," that these two men of acknowledged force, poise, and character should, in the words of the New York *Sun*, "forget their dignity so far as to inject into their interesting debate these charges and counter-charges of partizan bias." Are these charges an attempt to enliven this winter's Congressional debates on the Jones Bill and to make the Philippine problem an issue in the coming Presidential campaign? Whatever the intent, they add freshness to the reiteration of the old Republican criticism and Democratic defense of the present Philippine administration, and, whether purposed or not, the Filipino enters the 1916 campaign.

Secretary Garrison discovers—so the controversy opens—an obscure pamphlet on "The Unhappy Conditions in the Philippine Islands," with an approving introductory note signed by William Howard Taft. That makes it very plain to the Secretary "that the Republican politicians are attempting to lay the foundation for campaign-material with respect to the Philippine Islands." He informs the public through the press that "these statements are mendacious in character and mischievous in intent." The writer of the pamphlet in question is alleged to be particularly unreliable. Wherefore "a sickening sense of shame must overcome Mr. Taft when he realizes where his blind partizanship in the matter has led him."

Mr. Taft replies that he has many sources of information regarding the Philippines other than the single discredited witness, and believes himself fully justified in proclaiming "the demoralization in the present Government, due to the blind and foolish policy of President Wilson and Governor-General Harrison." He fills two newspaper-columns with specific charges against the Democratic régime, refers to his own services and interest in the Philippines, and denies "being a party to a political campaign



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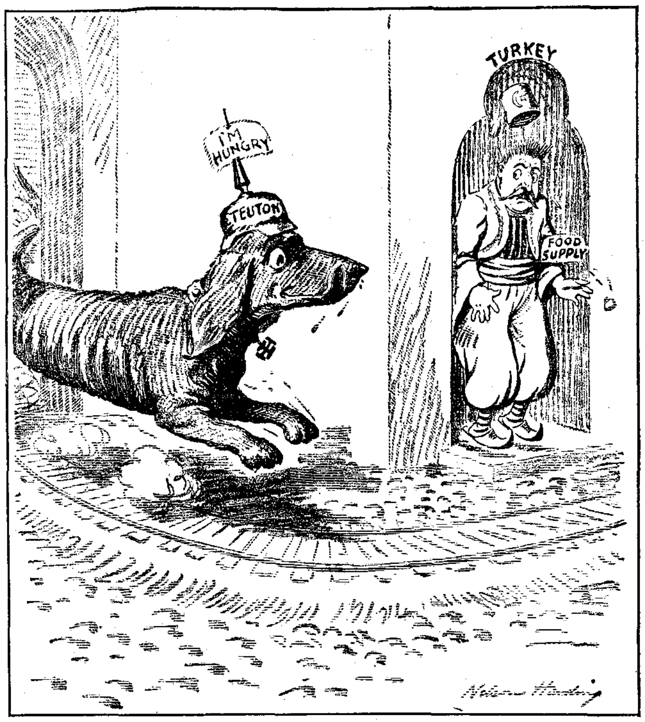
THE SHORT END.

—King in the Chicago *Tribune.*



"IF IT SHOULD STAY TO DINE," HE SAID, "THERE WON'T BE MUCH FOR US."

—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle.*

THE TURKEY-DINNER SEASON IN EUROPE.

for the purpose of attacking the present Administration." Mr. Taft waxes particularly indignant over the "demoralization" of the civil service by the enthronement of the spoils system. Hundreds of trained and seasoned men of proved efficiency, including "the backbone of the civil service," he asserts, have had to give way to inefficient or inexperienced successors. This has had a baleful affect, we are told, in the wasteful reorganization of the courts, the lessened usefulness of the great Manila hospital, difficulty in collecting revenue, and confusion in the Land Office and other important bureaus. If in order to reverse the present policy in the Philippines "it is necessary to have a Republican Administration," Mr. Taft will welcome and advocate a change. But he resents the charge of partizanship, points to his public record both in and out of office to prove that he is "not by nature a strong partizan," and confesses to a feeling that when in after years Mr. Garrison recurs to his recent language "he will regret his vehemence, its epithets, and its injustice."

Quite unmoved by "the tone of injured innocence" he perceives in this Taft statement, Secretary Garrison in turn says firmly: "What I said concerning Mr. Taft was absolutely just, was less vehement than the circumstances warranted, and I measured every word of it." Various inconsistencies and misstatements are charged up against Mr. Taft, and Mr. Garrison makes a detailed review "of all Mr. Taft's charges, insinuations, and implications, objections and complaints," which reveals, so he most emphatically asserts, "that they are unjust, that they are unfounded, that they were made recklessly, because the records were at his disposal and he could have ascertained the facts had he desired to do so; and that, if they were not made for a partizan purpose, no conceivable motive can be ascribed to him in making them."

In short, as the Brooklyn *Eagle* sums up the whole controversy:

> "Mr. Taft claims and believes that the demoralization of the public service, of industry, of commerce, of education, has been very serious. Mr. Garrison claims and believes that this has been grossly exaggerated by Republican critics for party reasons. The truth is perhaps between the two extremes."

Sharing Mr. Taft's views and supporting him in this controversy are found such dailies as the Republican Boston *Transcript,* New York *Tribune,* and Philadelphia *Press,* and the independent New York *Journal of Commerce,* Albany *Knickerbocker Press,* and New Haven *Journal-Courier.* But the Democratic New York *World,* finding the Secretary of War's explanations and denials quite conclusive, says that "the ex-President has been buncoed by Philippine carpetbaggers, and experience by this time should have taught him better."

At bottom, the New York *Globe* believes, "the difference between Secretary Garrison and Mr. Taft is not a partizan one." It arises, rather, "from a difference of faith and ideal." And this thought is thus further developed by a writer on the Springfield *Republican's* editorial page:

> "Mr. Taft's theory of tutelage for the Filipinos is Prussian. It is benevolently paternalistic and autocratic. The Filipinos are to learn self-government, if at all, by seeing imported experts do everything for them in the most scientific way. The tutelage Governor-General Harrison stands for is at least more American in the sense that it is less Prussian. Under Harrison, the natives themselves are being put on the job and told to work it.
>
> "The machine may not run so nicely as when the imported experts are in charge, and there may be accidents, but at least the natives are learning as they never could learn under the Prussian plan. It is a chauffeur issue at bottom. No one ever learns to run a motor-car without sometime taking charge of the wheel on the front seat. And that is where the democracy of self-government comes in.
>
> "The clash of opposing ideals of governmental development is to be seen in the collision between Secretary Garrison and Mr. Taft. These ideals have been in conflict since the world began. It might be said even that the conflict is in its bitterest phase in Europe to-day, with war on five fronts. It may be unfortunate that, in the solution of our Philippine problem, these antagonistic ideals should become dominant in turn, after comparatively short periods of trial. But it must at least be observed that those who are protesting against the ideal at present being applied in practise are not the native people of the Philippine islands.
>
> "When the Filipinos themselves begin to send protests to Congress against the alleged maladministration in the islands, when they begin to send to America petitions for the redress of their grievances under an incompetent, inefficient, and corrupt rule, the time will have come to be impress with the failure of the present government."

NEW YORK'S WAY WITH ALIEN LABOR

WITHIN LESS THAN THIRTY DAYS the United States Supreme Court reverses itself "in a way," observes the New York *World* as it considers the decision sustaining the Antialien Law of the Empire State, a decision which might seem at first blush to clash with its verdict in the case of Arizona—recorded in THE LITERARY DIGEST for November 13—in which the Court held that a State law discriminating against the employment of aliens by private citizens was a violation of treaty-rights because aliens could not live where they could not work, and if such laws stood, States could nullify treaties. The difference in the two cases, *The World* points out, is that the Arizona law applies to private employers, while that of New York applies to public works only. Nevertheless it asks whether we are to understand that, in the opinion of the Supreme Court, "States are powerless to confer upon their citizens the right to violate treaties, but may do so themselves in their own interest with impunity?" The New York *Evening Post* calls the *World* argument "mere moonshine," and characterizes its remark about the Court reversing itself "in a way" as "preposterous." What is more, according to *The Post*, in the opinion handed down in the Arizona case the Court not only took pains to point out that the question involved was that of private employment only, but made explicit reference to the matter of public works in a manner doubtless intended more or less to foreshadow the conclusion in the New York case. Arizona's law is declared invalid, *The Post* adds, because it violates rights guaranteed by the Fourteenth Amendment, and the Antialien Law of New York is upheld because the Court decides that it violates neither these rights nor any rights conferred by treaty. This journal recalls that in the decision against the Arizona law the Court expressly noted that it was "not limited to persons who are engaged on public work or receive the benefit of public moneys," and that—

> "The discrimination defined by the act does not pertain to the regulation or distribution of the public domain, or of the common property or resources of the people of the State, the enjoyment of which may be limited to its citizens as against both aliens and the citizens of other States."

The New York law, which, as the New York *Journal of Commerce* remarks, "had been treated for years as a dead letter and was quite generally assumed to be of no effect," was brought to life in connection with the building of the subways of this city. The Bricklayers' Union insisted upon the discharge of all unnaturalized aliens from this work to make way for American citizens. Certain contractors brought suit to test the constitutionality of the law, says this journal, and the Court now sustains it in accordance with a previous decision that—

> "It belongs to the State, as guardian and trustee for the people, and having control of its affairs, to prescribe the conditions upon which it will permit public work to be done in its behalf or on behalf of any of its municipalities. No court has authority to review its action in that respect. Regulations on this subject suggest only considerations of public policy. And with such consideration the Court has no concern."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

MR. BRYAN is no warrior, but it isn't because he can't charge.—*Columbia State.*

IT is more difficult to take a shine to a Greek than to take one from him.—*Boston Transcript.*

No doubt the ablest peace advocate in the world would fail as a maker of automobiles.—*New York Herald.*

ITALIAN soldiers get a little wine each day. But we seem to miss the old-time Roman punch.—*Columbia State.*

AT his wedding President Wilson may realize how it feels to be as unimportant as a Vice-President.—*Chicago News.*

"OUR idea of a sinecure: lock-tender on the Panama Canal."—*Wall Street Journal.* Ours is stoker on a German liner.—*Columbia State.*

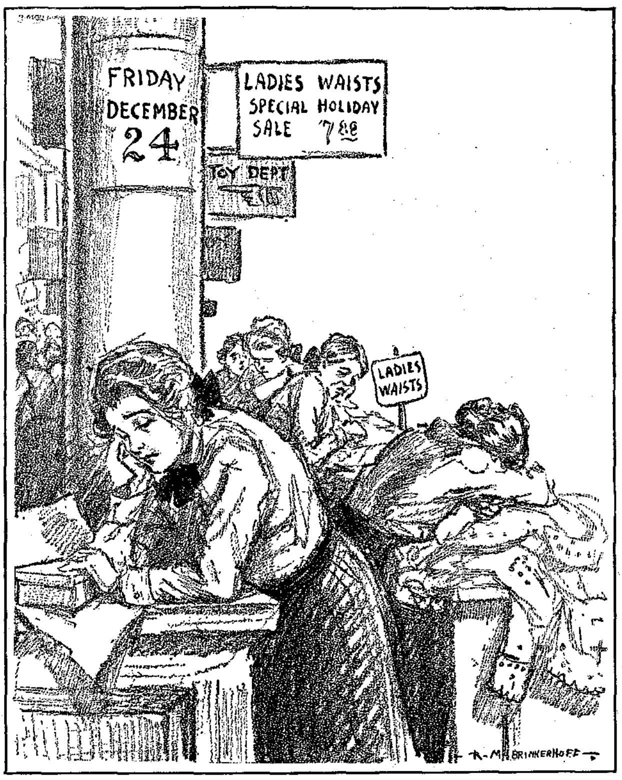
IT certainly is pathetic, the way hordes of German-Americans who always voted the Republican ticket are falling away from the President.—*Columbia State.*

THE Italian Army would be able to make more progress in the trench warfare if it would let military traditions slide and call the generals foremen.—*Boston Transcript.*

THE stockholders of the Du Pont Powder Company, who are to receive an extra dividend of 28½ per cent., no doubt feel that General Sherman indulged in gross exaggeration when he defined war.—*Indianapolis News.*

GERMAN book laying bare intrigues between Belgium and England before the war shows that the scheming Britons enticed Germany into laying Belgium waste, so that England would have an excuse to enter the war.—*Wall Street Journal.*

THE strategy of the forces that landed at Saloniki is now apparent. Instead of driving reenforcements to the Servians, they just wait for the Germans to drive the Servians back to the reenforcements.—*Philadelphia North American.*



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GET THE GIRLS OUT OF THE TRENCHES BEFORE CHRISTMAS.

—Brinkerhoff in the New York *Evening Mail.*

PEACE-SHIPS rush in where dreadnoughts fear to tread.—*Washington Post.*

"FAY reads Bible, gets new lawyer." Nothing like playing both sides.—*Columbia State.*

WHERE do the Belgians get all the money the Germans take away from them?—*New York World.*

WHAT makes war, Mr. Ford, is that everybody wants peace—on his own terms.—*Springfield Republican.*

IT must be admitted that the Teutonic bomb-plotters are holding us to strict accountability.—*Boston Transcript.*

IF all the berths are taken it need not keep Mr. Bryan ashore. He can bring his own bunk.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

AND the next thing the poor Mexicans are facing is a constitutional convention!—*Cincinnati Commercial Tribune.*

"THE boys are likely to get out of the trenches by Christmas" on the enemy's side, with bayonets and hand-grenades.—*Wall Street Journal.*

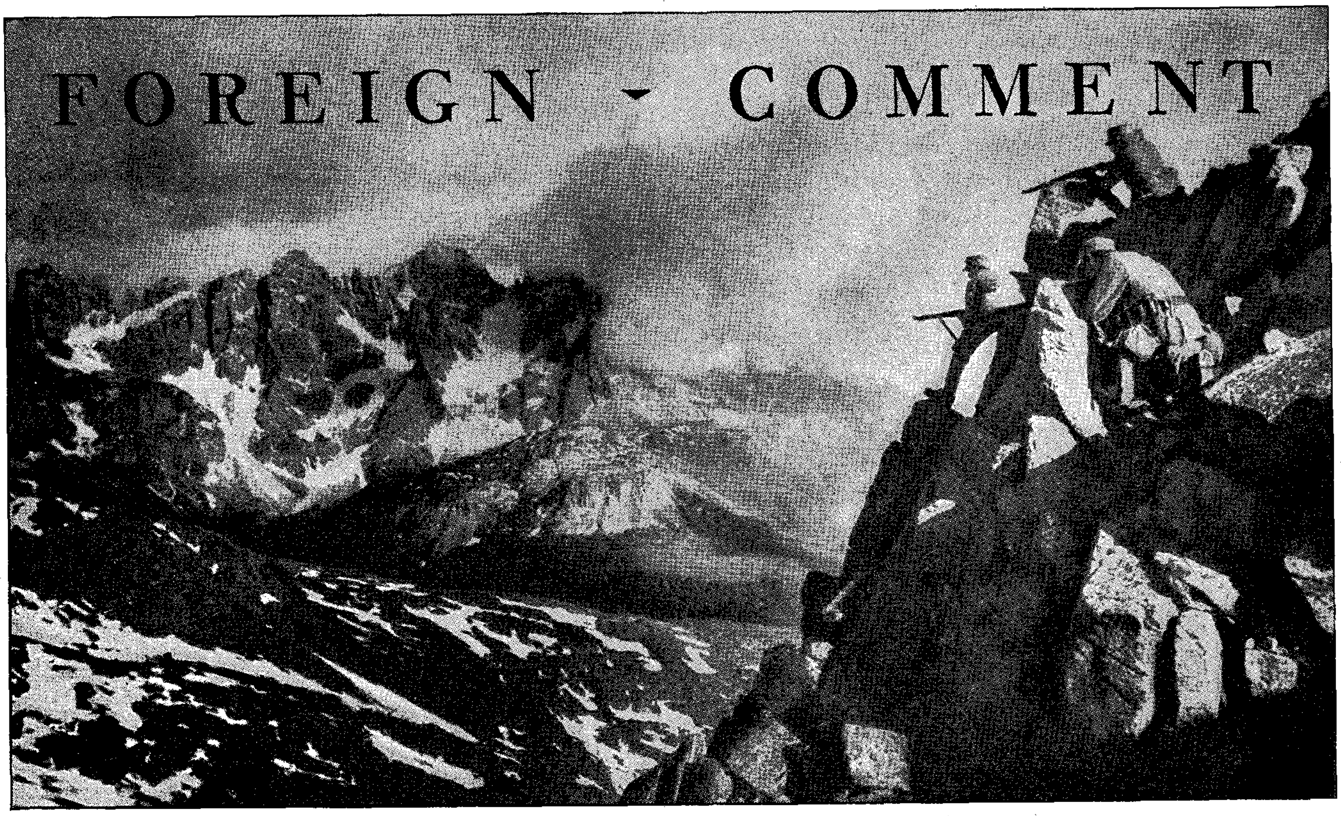
THE New York physician who presented a $99,000 bill to the executors of a $130,000 estate was selfish. How about the poor lawyers?—*New York World.*

WONDER whether Sir Thomas Lipton will accuse Ford of sending a ship across the Atlantic just for advertising purposes?—*Philadelphia North American.*

IN time some obscure American will gain world-wide notoriety by publicly confessing that he does not know how to make peace in Europe. —*New York World.*

THE German deserter who has been interned at Ellis Island will not be admitted to the United States, which, it seems, has no use for Teutonic citizens who are traitors to Germany.—*Boston Transcript.*

FOREIGN - COMMENT



AMID THE AUSTRIAN ALPS.

A new feature in the scenery of the Alps along the Italian and Austrian frontiers is the presence of the soldiers perched among the crags. Those shown in the picture are Austrians on the lookout for the invading Italian troops.

HOW BRITAIN TAKES SERVIA'S DEFEAT

THE INCURABLE OPTIMISM of the British, even in the face of obvious defeat, has never been better exhibited than by the way the London reviews have accepted Germany's victorious parade through the Balkans. Altho the collapse of Servia is directly due, and the English papers frankly admit it, to the lack of support afforded the little Slav State by the Allied Governments, yet there is a tendency in the press in England, at any rate, to treat the German victory as a mere incident over which there is no cause to be ruffled, as the final triumph of the Allied arms is still regarded as inevitable, even if slightly delayed. Nowhere is this attitude exhibited more pontifically than by the London *Spectator*, which says:

"We bid our readers, then, be of good heart. In all probability we shall have a bad time—possibly a very bad time—during the next few months, but if we hold on, as of course we shall do doggedly, and above all make ceaseless preparations here, not only in the way of munitions, but still more of men, we shall begin by the end of February to see light, and to see it, we believe, in the Balkans. To save Servia from being totally overrun is, we fear, now impossible. But the Servian Army is not going to be destroyed, and Servia as a nation will live in her glorious Army. From it will spring the Greater Servia that is to be. Let the Servians in their agony remember that if their future was promising before, it is ten times more promising now. Servia will yet be able to show the rest of the Balkan nations that hope, courage, and good faith, rather than doubt, hesitation, and terror, are the sure foundations of national greatness."

After reviewing all the aspects of the situation, the London *Outlook* persists in regarding the Servian *débâcle* with cheery optimism:

"If we consider the position soberly, if we do not allow ourselves to be dazzled and confused by this German *coup*, it appears that Germany has secured to herself at very large cost only a very small advantage. However, it remains to be seen whether that small advantage can be maintained or whether it will be converted into a great German disaster. German and Austrian troops have been able to penetrate deeply into the Balkan Peninsula because the Franco-British troops have only begun arriving, because Italy has not yet moved, and because Greece and Roumania still continue neutral. Before long there may be a change in the Balkan position. Germany may experience in the Balkans a gigantic Sedan. She may have put her head into a noose."

Other influential London weeklies either can not or will not see any dark significance in the events in Servia; among them we find *The New Witness*, *The New Statesman*, *The Nation*, and *The Saturday Review*, who are all convinced that everything will come right in the end. Meanwhile the German General Staff makes this pregnant announcement:

"With the flight of the scanty remains of the Servian Army into the Albanian Mountains our great operations against the same are brought to a close, our object of effecting communication with Bulgaria and the Turkish Empire having been accomplished. . . . . . .

"More than 100,000—almost half the entire Servian fighting forces—have been taken prisoners. Their losses in battle and by desertions can not be estimated. Guns, including heavy artillery, and an incalculable quantity of material of all kinds have been captured. The German losses, however deplorable, have been extremely moderate, and our troops have not suffered from disease."

Some few observers who have a wide acquaintance with Near-Eastern problems sound a note of warning, and Dr. Seton-Watson writes a grave article in *The Contemporary Review* warning Great Britain of the dangers of indecision in the Balkans. He says:

"To-day, the British Empire is faced by a situation of such extreme gravity that not all the efforts of our censorship and of parish-pump politicians can conceal the fact; and it is the Balkan Peninsula which has become the center of the cyclone which is raging. The fate of Servia, which now hangs in the balance, as the result of our grave miscalculations and sins of omission, is inseparably bound up with the whole future of the Entente as a living political force, and of the British Empire as an instrument of progress and civilization. . . . . . .

"The program so solemnly announced by our leaders, the defense of small nations and their rights, becomes meaningless if we leave heroic Servia to her fate, and every hour's delay plunges us deeper into the mire of dishonor. Inaction or hesitation at this crisis of the war would shake the very foundations of our alliance with France and Russia, and force us to choose between the ignominious peace of which some men are already dreaming, and the attempt to retrieve, under infinitely less favorable circumstances and at tenfold cost, a situation which can still be saved by one last determined effort."

The London *Daily Mail* is also uneasy and reproaches the Government for its indecision and "wilful blindness" to facts:

"The collapse of Servia is felt by every citizen as a personal sorrow. We did not aid her in time—and why not? Because the Germans had the immense advantage of carrying out a plan which they alone and nobody else knew. . . . . . .

"Was it not reasonable to anticipate that the Germans would break out in precisely that direction where they were least strongly held and where the minimum of resistance was to be expected? No gift of divination was needed to foresee this move. In fact, it was foreseen months ago, but all warning of it was supprest by the censor."

The charge against the censor in this respect is supported by Dr. E. J. Dillon, a much more sober authority than the somewhat "enterprising" *Daily Mail*. Making a personal explanation in *The Contemporary Review*, Dr. Dillon writes that under explicit instructions from the Censor he has been ordered since last July to refrain from any comment on Balkan affairs and that his warnings direct to the British Government and his telegrams to the press have been supprest. He continues:

"I was well informed enough to know for certain some of our enemies' plans and secret conventions which the Allied Governments were determined to treat as non-existent. Yet I had no choice but to remain silent, as I had done before the war when my frequent announcements of Germany's approaching campaign and pacific interpenetration were deprecated by the responsible authorities of London and Berlin. Thus it was within my knowledge that when the European War broke out, Germany's syndicate of three Balkan Kings was bound by express stipulations to the Central Empires; that Bulgaria had further supplemented that agreement by a convention with Turkey; that Radoslavoff's negotiations with the Entente were meant to throw dust in the eyes of the Allies and gain time for their enemies to organize an expedition against Servia; that, . . . but it is desirable that the other facts should still be withheld from the knowledge of the Allied nations who are expected to believe that everything is for the best in our best of diplomatic worlds."

TRADE-REPRISALS AFTER THE WAR

FAR-SIGHTED POLITICIANS in the Allied countries are now beginning to discuss the problem of after-war conditions. In England a study of the press shows a growing tendency in commercial circles to demand from the Government a complete revision of England's traditional policy of free trade and the substitution in its place of a protective tariff-wall that will effectively shut out all goods produced in "enemy countries," thus inaugurating a fiscal war. Trade-papers in the British capital are inclined to be excited about what they term "the enemy in our midst," and the London *Drapers' Record* is suffering from an attack of nerves because members of German and Austrian firms established in the British metropolis long before the war have assumed typically English names. *The Record* goes on to say:

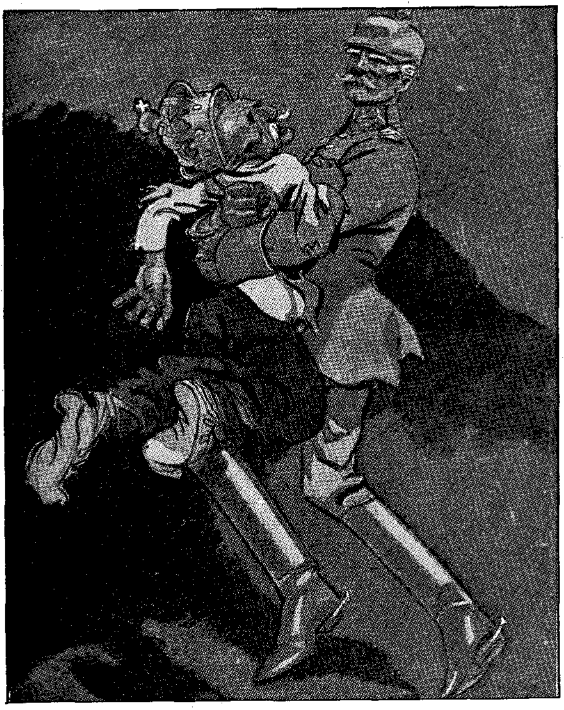
"In September we published a list of some eighty Germans and Austrians who have made this metamorphosis. It is a list which goes on increasing. Even in Japan German merchants have assumed Japanese names. We have a list in our possession showing how Germans in Yokohama and Kobe have taken unto themselves appellations which are typical of Japan. Germany, moreover, is already advertising in her technical press for men to assist her in recapturing the trade with the Allies, which has been 'temporarily lost' owing to the war."

English technical papers demand that these "foreign firms" be shut off from their source of supply by a tariff so high that it will leave no margin of profit. This policy is indorsed by the London *Morning Post*, which points out that—

"Inasmuch as large numbers of our soldiers will return to industrial employment after the war it is necessary to look ahead in order that nothing may be allowed to occur likely to lessen their opportunity of obtaining employment and a livelihood. The opinion is also exprest that Germany may pour into this country large quantities of manufactured goods at low prices in competition with the products of our own working people, depriving our people of a market, and thereby reducing employment."

In view of these facts *The Morning Post* commends the somewhat peremptory resolution addrest to the Government by the Chambers of Commerce, which runs:

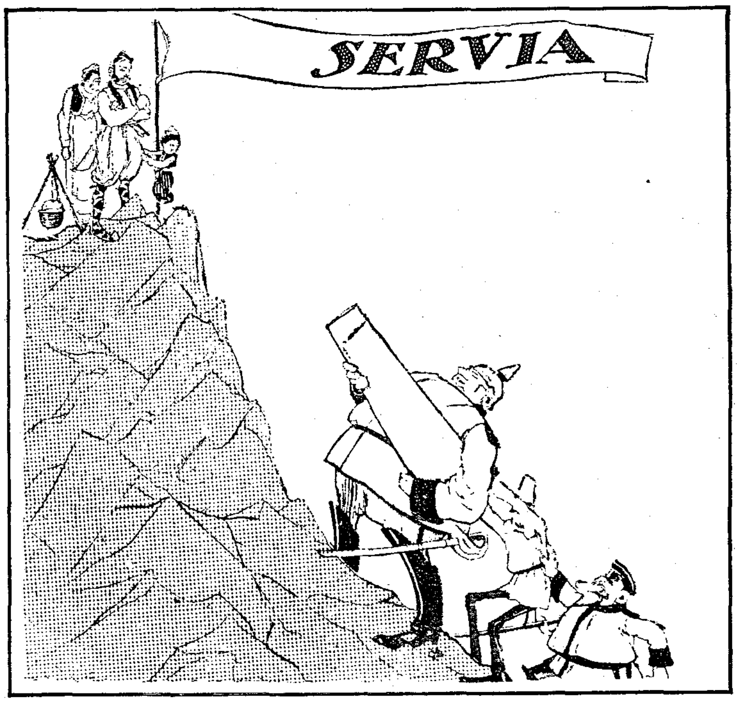
"This Council begs to warn the Government . . . and it



THE SERVIAN WAR-DANCE.

A new version of Strauss's "Blue Danube."

—© *Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

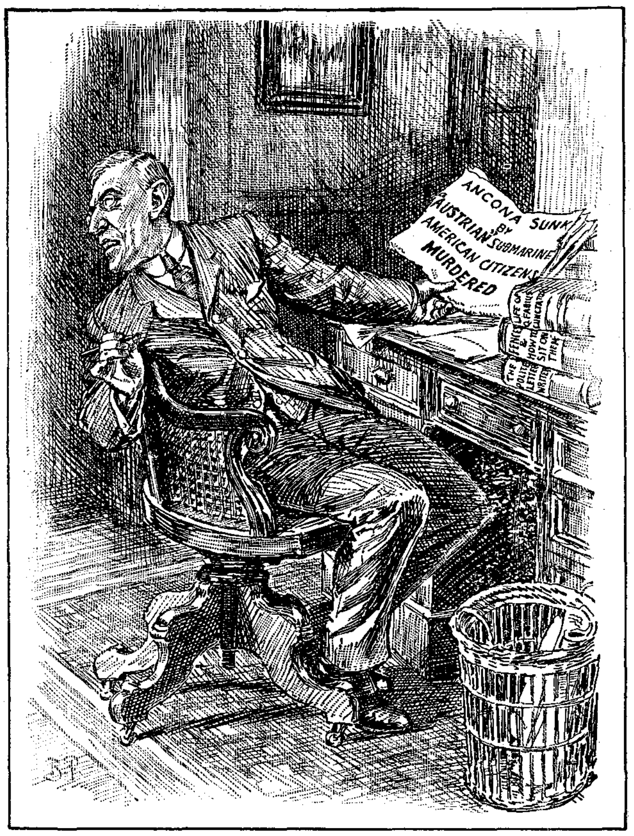


PURSUING THE SERVIANS INTO MONTENEGRO.

"It's a long, long way to Montenegro."

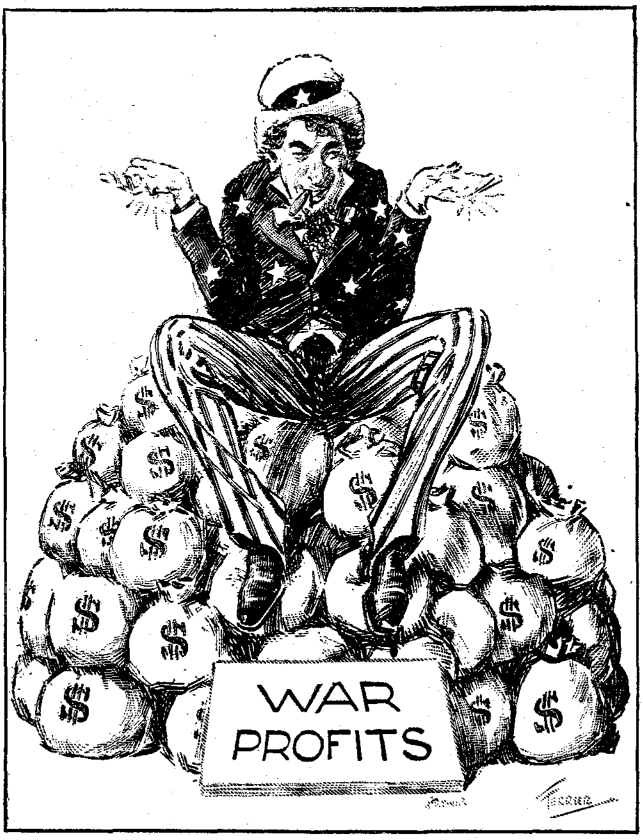
—*Il Numero* (Turin)

THE SERVIAN SITUATION SEEN FROM OPPOSITE SIDES.


ANCONA SUNK BY AUSTRIAN SUBMARINE AMERICAN CITIZENS MURDERED
LIFE OF Q. FABIUS CUNCTATOR
OFFENCES & HOW TO SIT ON THEM
THE POLITE LETTER WRITER

A MATTER OF ROUTINE.

PRESIDENT WILSON—"This calls for a note—Mr. Secretary, just bring me in a copy of our usual No. 1 Note to Germany—'Humanity' Series." —*Punch* (London).



UNCLE SAMUELS.

"It pays to be neutral."
—*Passing Show* (London).

ENGLISH JIBES AT NEUTRAL AMERICA.

considers that the Government should be prepared well in advance with a considered and matured plan to prevent unemployment caused by the action of German manufacturers, and to secure continuity of business for those who have undertaken enterprises with the hope of obtaining a portion of the trade formerly done in competition with British subjects by those countries with whom we are at present at war. This Council is not prepared to acquiesce in an irresolute Government policy of doing nothing until such time as the feared mischief has actually begun, shortly after peace has been declared."

A well-known authority on commercial matters is quoted by *The Post* as saying:

"We want not only preferential trade with the Dominions and Colonies, but a lower preference with the Allies and a penalizing tariff against our enemies. The population of the Allies is about 320 millions, while the population of our enemies is 140 millions, so that if we could secure the trade of our Allies it would be an immense advantage to the British worker. Those who opposed colonial preference in the past did so because they believed that the food-taxes would place a burden on the poor who are least able to bear it. This difficulty could be got over by ear-marking the food-taxes and spending the money for the benefit of the workers."

While the English are thus looking forward to a trade-war as soon as peace shall be restored, we find much the same thing on foot in France, where a "commercial league of the Allies" is advocated. In an interview accorded to the Paris *Figaro*, Mr. Jean Richepin, the well-known Academician, says:

"The idea of a commercial league, which will continue after the war a tireless, merciless struggle against German hegemony after breaking it by force of arms, is one that I most heartily approve. On several occasions and in many newspapers . . . I have treated the subject under the significant title of 'The Second War.' I shall persevere in this campaign with so much the more energy now that I perceive the unanimous ardor of all the Allies in their determination to carry out this idea. By this means and by this alone will our victory be completely and absolutely consolidated."

THE PERIL OF BEING NEUTRAL

UNEXPECTED CHANGES are often wrought by war, and we are assured by the Toronto *Globe* that as a result of our neutrality the leadership of democracy in America may shift from the United States to Canada. *The Globe* is seriously afraid lest, corrupted on the one side by the naughtiness of neutrality and seduced on the other by the profits of munition-trading, America should lose her soul:

"The chances are that the world-war in Europe will in the end prove a more serious peril to the United States as a neutral than to Canada as a partner.

"For Canada, as a partner with the nations that fight for democratic freedom, the loss can not but be serious, both in treasure and in blood.

"For the United States as a neutral nation there need be no sacrifice of blood, and the gain in treasure through war-profits is already almost beyond reckoning. But in the end, and even before the end, the American nation, born into history as if to be leader among the young democracies of the world, stands to lose—what?"

The more serious thinkers of the nation are already alarmed by our national attitude, the Toronto organ tells us, and proceeds:

"Hundreds of Americans who think clearly and see straight, not in New York and Boston alone, but in Portland, in San Francisco, in Los Angeles, are not only apprehensive, but are beginning to express their fears lest the United States as a democratic nation, while it saves its blood, should lose its soul."

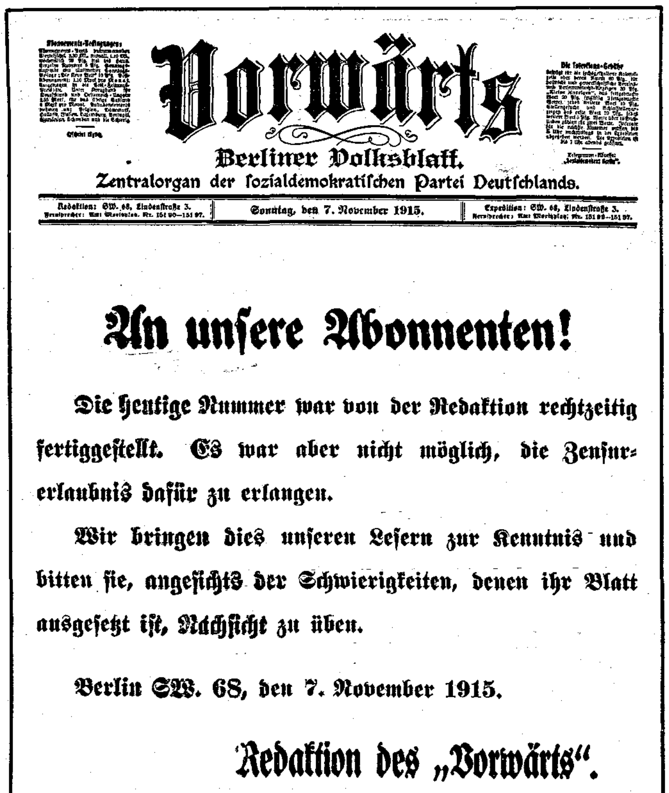
The Globe then warns us of the dangers and penalties that follow the loss of a moral ideal and prophesies a gain in prestige and leadership for Canada:

"And who knows but that one of the undesigned reactions of this world-war will be the shifting of the center and seat of democratic leadership in North America from the United States to Canada? History records stranger events. Life or death of the soul, alike for nations as for men, is the inevitable peril of being neutral when moral issues are at stake."

MUZZLING THE GERMAN PRESS

CRIBBED, CABINED, AND CONFINED by the restrictions of the Prussian Department of the Interior, the freedom of the press—at least in the Kingdom of Prussia—is a thing of the past. This we learn from the Berlin *Vorwärts*, whose free-spoken Socialist soul chafes under "an iron censorship." This organ admits the necessity of a military supervision, to which it "cheerfully submits," but when all political criticism of purely domestic questions is forbidden the *Vorwärts* is moved to wrath. How thoroughly the papers are controlled is shown by the publication of a confidential letter addrest by Geheimrat von Loebell, Prussian Minister of the Interior, to the higher officials under his jurisdiction. According to the *Vorwärts* the Minister writes:

> "The great and manifold domestic problems which will have to be solved after the war demand on the part of the authorities the cultivation of special relations with the press, an increased attention to journalistic tendencies and views, and a more intense effort to gain, wherever possible, influence over its attitude. This applies more particularly to the little district and communal papers whose attitude is of preponderating importance in shaping the sentiments of the country and determining the outcome of future elections."



Vorwärts

Berliner Volksblatt.

Zentralorgan der ſozialdemokratiſchen Partei Deutſchlands.

Redaktion: SW. 68, Lindenſtraße 3.

Sonntag, den 7. November 1915.

Expedition: SW. 68, Lindenſtraße 3.

An unſere Abonnenten!

Die heutige Nummer war von der Redaktion rechtzeitig fertiggeſtellt. Es war aber nicht möglich, die Zenſurerlaubnis dafür zu erlangen.

Wir bringen dies unſeren Leſern zur Kenntnis und bitten ſie, angeſichts der Schwierigkeiten, denen ihr Blatt ausgeſetzt iſt, Nachſicht zu üben.

Berlin SW. 68, den 7. November 1915.

Redaktion des „Vorwärts“.

THE "VORWÄRTS" ANNOUNCES ITS SUPPRESSION.

The translation of the above notice runs: "To our subscribers: The editors had to-day's number ready at the usual time, but the censor's permission to publish could not be obtained. We bring this to the notice of our readers and ask them to exercise their indulgence owing to the difficulties to which their paper is subjected."

Geheimrat von Loebell then shows some of that far-sighted thoroughness which has made Prussia the predominating power in the Teutonic world. He sketches the arrangements he has made to control the press. "A Central Bureau of the German Press" is established whose business is to supply news and editorials to the provincial editors, and even, if need be, an entire newspaper, lacking only the heading and local items. Herr von Loebell goes on to say that "the entire machinery of the correspondence bureau will be watched over and deliberately influenced by my experts," and he recommends his subordinates—

> "to sound the newspaper-publishers and editors in so far as they are accessible to your influence, to draw their attention to the above Bureau, persuade them of the advisability of making use of it, and recommend them to get into touch with headquarters. The constant personal contact of the authorities with the newspapers is, both in the big cities and in the country districts, necessary and indispensable as an aid in the organization of domestic policy."

At the risk of being again suppressed, the *Vorwärts* thus proceeds to comment on the Minister's instructions:

> "At a time when, through the compulsion of the civil truce, we are being deprived of the right to discuss such burning questions of Prussian policy as the extension of the franchise, the right of combination, the problems of taxation; when limits are imposed on us even on such a grave question as the national food-supply; at such a time an influential Prussian Minister is allowed to work in secret—and thus the more effectively—upon the 'organization of domestic policy' and to prepare future elections in accordance with his desires."

Nor are protests confined to such radical organs as those of the Social Democrats, for we find Theodore Wolff, editor of the powerful *Berliner Tageblatt*, uttering a pointed protest at the limitations imposed by the authorities. Dr. Wolff compares the freedom of criticism allowed to the French press with the restrictions imposed in Germany, and continues:

> "We have a different system. German papers are allowed to print very much more war-news, and also the official bulletins of the enemy, but in expressing opinion they are forced to exercise considerable restraint. Every one recognizes the necessity of military censorship, and submits unconditionally to the military position, fortunately quite different from that of the Entente peoples. Therefore, Germany's military critics are spared many of the difficulties which the French and English are forced to meet.
>
> "But, apart from strategy, tactics, and military organization, there are many happenings and measures about which differences of opinion are possible. . . . . .
>
> "But there are other questions, ideas, and plans about which everybody speaks in political circles, but which may not be mentioned in print. These are questions which do not concern other countries in any way, but are of the very first importance because they deal with matters of the internal organization of the Empire.
>
> "The Imperial Chancellor has shown the German people pretty pictures of the future, and we hope that he will be free to see these ideas assume tangible form. He, too, surely feels that the new spirit of the times must have with nothing so little in common as with the spirit of Metternich."

Cable dispatches indicate that the food-shortage to which we referred in a recent issue is causing the Government no little trouble with the press. Prominent newspapers seem determined to speak their mind on this subject, and the authorities have had to take extraordinary measures. From an Amsterdam dispatch to the London *Daily Chronicle* cabled to this country we learn that—

> "Much curiosity has been aroused here over the fact that for the last few days the circulation outside of Germany of several newspapers, including the *Kölnische Zeitung* and *Frankfurter Zeitung*, has not been permitted. It is supposed that these journals have taken too strong an attitude toward the Government in relation to the food-supply, especially in view of the meeting of the Reichstag, in order to work up an agitation for the revision of the whole question."

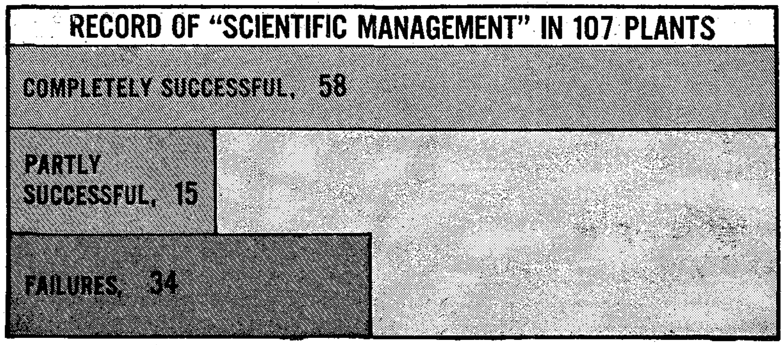
How seriously the authorities view the outspokenness of the press can be seen from these remarks of the *Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung*, which, speaking as the official voice of the Government, warns German editors that they must exercise more care in future in view of the construction placed on their remarks abroad:

> "Enemy papers are reproducing with zest and exaggeration articles from the German newspapers on the dearness of living, which they have used to bring about the belief that Germany will soon be unable to continue the struggle. We think it is our duty to bring the facts to the knowledge of the German editors, that they may realize what line of conduct they should follow."

SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

HAS "SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT" MADE GOOD?

WE DO NOT HEAR quite as frequently of "scientific management" as we did five years ago. Is this for the same reason that the trolley-car, as a method of transportation, is not discust with interest—namely, because it is now common and familiar, and has become standardized? Or is it because it is outworn and discredited, like the cable-car? In an article contributed to *System* (New York, November), C. Bertrand Thompson, described by the editor as probably the best qualified of all Frederick W. Taylor's associates to make an analysis of the Taylor system, asserts that it has emphatically made good. He has, he says, been studying this question for four years past, largely by means of personal inspection of plants and conversations with owners and employees. There can be no doubt, he believes, that when properly applied, the system will save money, increase output, and enhance quality. He writes:



By courtesy of "System," New York.

RESULTS OBTAINED IN 107 MANUFACTURING-PLANTS.

There were 54.2 per cent. successes in these plants, 14.1 per cent. partial successes, and only 31.7 per cent. failures. Of the failures, 38.6 per cent. used forms derived from the Taylor system, and 9.4 per cent. the actual Taylor forms. Labor enjoys equal or higher wages, with better stability and efficiency.

"The total number of applications of 'scientific management' definitely known to me is 145. This does not exhaust the list. . . . . .

"Of these 145 applications, four are to municipal work, including three instances of consultation and one in which an expert trained in 'scientific management' is at the head of a department of public works. Five deal with railroad and steamship companies (exclusive of repair-shops, which are classed as industrial), and 136 with industrial plants; 122 factories (including the repair-shops of four railroads) have been assisted, and also four public-service corporations, three building and construction companies, one department-store, one bank, four publishing-houses, and one professional society.

"These 122 factories and repair-shops constitute practically 1 per cent. of the 12,784 plants which in 1909 employed more than one hundred wage-earners. The number of men in these plants, as nearly as I can estimate, is about 48,000, constituting a trifle over 1 per cent. of the 4,115,843 employed in 1909 in plants employing over 100 wage-earners."

WHAT "SCIENTIFIC MANAGEMENT" HAS DONE

MACHINE-SHOP WORK:
Output increased 200 per cent. to 300 per cent. frequently.
Output increased 200 per cent. to 1,000 per cent. in some instances.
Stocks of materials on hand reduced.

BRICKLAYING:
Output increased 200 per cent. to 300 per cent.

MACHINES (other than machine-tools):
Pay-roll decreased.
Output increased from 30 per cent. to 100 per cent.

HAND-OPERATIONS:
Output increased 10 per cent. to 300 per cent.
Valuable material conserved.
Quality of output bettered.

STOCKS OR MATERIALS:
Reduced one-tenth in many cases.
(Materials decreased 33⅓ per cent., output increased 50 per cent. in one instance.)
Reductions in the varieties of materials carried by means of standardization.
Development of better materials through standardization.

ROUTING OF WORK IN PROCESS:
Uniformly improved (an automobile-manufacturer reports a saving of $750 on each car).

INSPECTION OF COMPLETED WORK:
Uniformly helpful to both processes and the final product.

EQUIPMENT:
More satisfactory equipment frequently developed.

SELLING:
Little done in distributive fields yet (one small concern has applied "scientific management" to its selling activities with success, however).

FINAL PROFITS:
Saved three arsenals $323,251.54 in a year.
Increased output of a plant making molding-machines 300 per cent.
Increased output of another plant slightly and cut its force 30 per cent.
Saved one automobile concern $100 on each car and another $750.
Helped a concern which had not been paying dividends to pay 18 per cent.

TOTAL RESULTS (out of 107 industrial plants):
54.2 per cent. complete successes.
14.1 per cent. partial successes.
31.7 per cent. (29 of these connected with derived forms of "scientific management") failures.
17, also, in process (of these 15 will probably be complete or partial successes).

LABOR:
Wages never lower than customary.
Wages increased 10 per cent. to 70 per cent. for from [illegible]0 per cent. to 85 per cent. of the employees affected, in cases where "scientific management" has been in operation three years or more.
Health not lowered.
Accidents not increased.
Stability of pay-roll increased.
Thrift and sobriety probably increased, tho in a few instances tendency toward extravagance and dissipation increased.
Employees developed to the promotion-point faster.
Personal effectiveness of employees increased.
Technical effectiveness of employees broadened.

The writer gives a list of eighty-odd industries involved in this study. Their varied character, he thinks, should allay any question as to whether or not "scientific management" is applicable to other types of manufacturing-plants than machine-shops. He goes on:

"Every one is familiar with the type of scientific study illustrated in Mr. Taylor's characteristic case of Schmidt, the pig-iron handler, who was investigated, tabulated, and reduced to a law by two engineers of national reputation and two college students. So elaborate are the scientific procedures described by Mr. Taylor in his books that a suspicion has arisen that in some cases the interest in perfecting a method by mathematical and experimental means would tend to overshadow the interest in reducing expense or increasing output.

"However, a study of the work of the successful practitioners of 'scientific management' shows that their investigations have always been guided by financial considerations. As a matter of fact, in the most conspicuous cases, as in Mr. Taylor's experiments on metal-cutting, they have paid for themselves through savings. This coincidence of technological and pecuniary advantage was evident in every plant I investigated."

The real test of the success of a system of management, Mr. Thompson goes on to say, is not in isolated examples of administrative detail, but in its net effect on the business. It is difficult to get accurate information on this question from private plants. Managers of private concerns are free in their discussion of single instances of improvement, but reluctant to give the larger figures which alone provide the basis for a final appraisal. The most complete and frank discussion of total results the writer finds in the reports of General Crozier, Chief of Ordnance in the United States Army, on the operation of the system in the Government arsenals, which show, during one year:

Savings from improved shop-management and the premium system.	$240,461.93
Savings resulting from the use of surplus stock.	122,789.61
Total of savings. . .	$363,251.54

To quote further:

"One private concern, manufacturing molding-machines, reports that its product

TYPICAL WORKERS IN A SCIENTIFICALLY MANAGED PLANT.

Employees of the Link-Belt Company, of Philadelphia, typical of the many who have increased remarkably in interest, loyalty, sobriety, thrift, and ambition under "scientific management." No failures have been due to troubles with the workers.

is now three times what it was before it adopted 'scientific management,' while its total force has remained the same. Another is producing slightly more than it did six years ago with a little over two-thirds the force it then had. . . . . . .

"Of the 107 industrial plants for which information on this point is available, and in which the work has progressed far enough to warrant the formation of a judgment, 58 may be called complete successes, 15 partial successes, and 34 failures. Twenty-nine of these 34 failures are connected with forms of management derived from the Taylor system, which amounts to 38.6 per cent. of the applications of such forms. Five are connected with the original Taylor forms, which represent 9.4 per cent. of the applications of these original types. Of the 17 cases now to my knowledge in process, there is good reason to suppose that 15 will be partial or complete successes, and that two will probably result in failures.

"An analysis of the causes behind the failures shows a noticeable concentration about two factors: (1), the personality of the consulting engineers; and (2), the personality of the managements. Several failures are due to the inexperience and incompetence of the so-called 'experts' in charge; others to the experts' lack of adaptability to new conditions or to the personality of the owners; and still others to an unwillingness on the part of the experts to familiarize themselves personally with shop operations. . . . . . .

"On the other hand, even more failures are due to the managements themselves. Chief among the causes arising from this source has been the spasmodic way in which owners, without due investigation or realization of what the development of 'scientific management' means, have rushed into it only to begin to vacillate before the engineers had had time to produce any substantial results.

"In a considerable proportion of the failures there has been marked dissension in the managements, notably in certain instances where the foremen have for a long time enjoyed practical control of the business. This condition is fostered also by absentee control, or control by financiers or lawyers who are unacquainted with the practises of industrial management, and who are, therefore, unable to adjust the inevitable difficulties which in almost every case arise between subordinate officers and the 'scientific-management' experts."

The striking fact in the whole study, Mr. Thompson says, is that not a single one of the failures has been due to troubles with workmen. Contrary to what was feared when it was introduced, they apparently like the new methods when they have become used to them. The writer next takes up the details of improvement due to scientific management. The most substantial, he says, have been made in machine-shop work, where the highly technical nature of the factors involved has given special warrant for the assistance of expert investigators. Nothing is more common than instances of twofold and threefold increases in output from the same machine and the same workman. Increases of from seven to ten times are not rare. Moreover:

"On the other hand, a type of industry which would not appear to call for any considerable degree of technical knowledge—bricklaying—has shown equally astonishing results. With machines other than machine-tools, however, it has not appeared practicable to secure such large increases in efficiency, except in the direction of reducing the number of men tending one machine or of increasing the number of automatic machines tended by one man. . . . . . .

"With the ordinary run of industrial machines, semiautomatic and each tended by one operator, increases of output appear to range from 30 per cent. to 100 per cent.—the majority being, so far as I have been able to find, nearer the lower limit.

"The application of these methods to hand-operations has shown variable results. The extraordinary differences in effectiveness between different workers handling the same operations are already well known to managers.

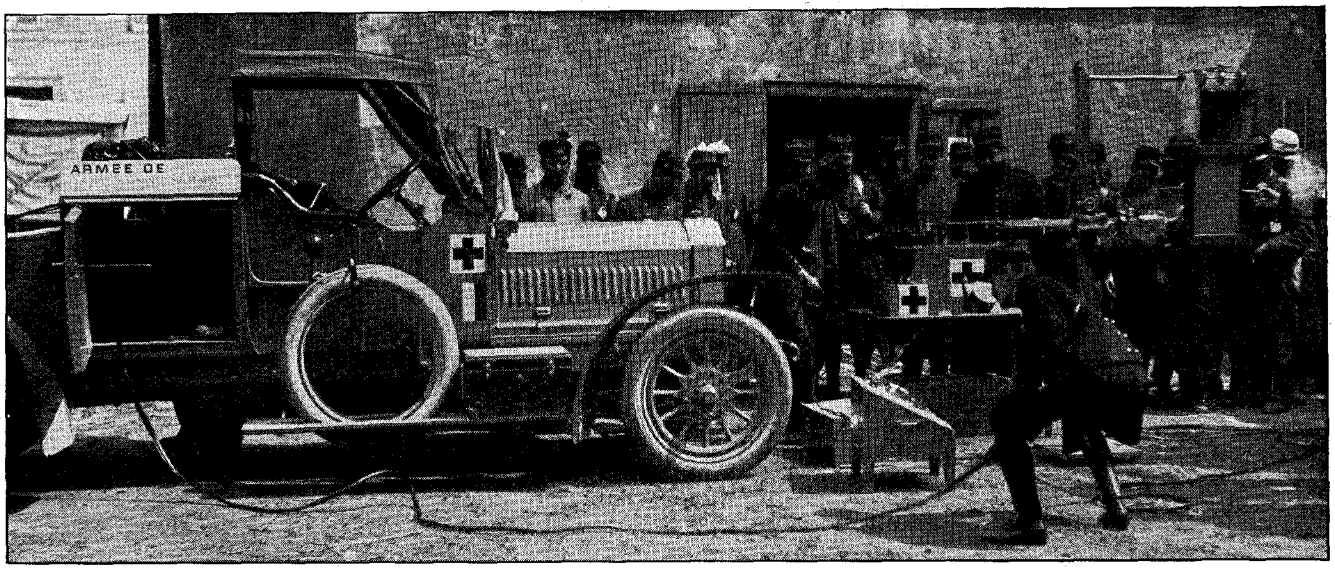
"Examples are furnished by certain types of workers. The time-study and instruction-methods of 'scientific management' have increased their output from 10 per cent. to about 300 per cent., the majority of the cases lying between 60 per cent. and 100 per cent.

"Other details of the Taylor system of 'scientific management,' tho less spectacular, have been highly effective. The characteristic handling of materials, including their purchase, receipt,

Illustrations by courtesy of "System," Chicago.

INCREASING UNSKILLED LABOR'S OUTPUT 300 PER CENT.

"Scientific management" has made these women fourfold efficient. Their work—assembling spark-plugs—is standardized so that the right hand takes up the porcelain from one bin while the left grasps a shell from another; the bushing is then taken from a third; and the whole placed in the rack ready for tightening and inspection. Workers soon come to like the new methods.



FRENCH MILITARY RADIO-AUTO, TO PROVIDE *X*-RAY TREATMENT FOR THE *POILU* IN THE FIELD.

The one used by the German Army is described below.

inspection, storage, issuance, and control, has led to important consequences. In all instances of successful applications of the system delays due to the absence of necessary materials have been practically eliminated. In some cases the variety of materials carried has been reduced 90 per cent. . . . . . .

"Other important results are found in improvements of the product and a standardization of materials and equipment. The inspection, routing, and cost systems characteristic of 'scientific management' have certain accomplishments to their credit, too. Then there is also the big question of the effect of 'scientific management' on workmen. All of these factors must be carefully considered before a complete answer can be given to our question: Has 'scientific management' made good?"

RADIUM TO HEAL CRIPPLING SCARS

SOMETIMES persons who have been wounded, whether in war or peace, are dismayed to find that the mere healing of the wound may not imply complete restoration to health. The arm or leg may be left stiff or racked by neuritis. A learned and humane Frenchwoman, Mme. A. Laborde, who has been studying the subject, finds the trouble due to pressure or adhesion of the scar-tissue upon nerves or tendons, and has relieved it by repeated applications of mild doses of radium. She described two cases at a session of the French Academy of Sciences, reported in the *Comptes Rendus* (Paris). One of the patients was "Commandant B.," who had been struck on March 19 by a fragment of a shell. His arm was stiff and tortured by neuritis. Mme. Laborde tells what she did:

"We made five applications of the radium in one-and-one-half-hour periods. Almost complete extension of the forearm was obtained within a month. The zone of fibrous tissue had totally vanished, and the neuritis was ameliorated in similar fashion. The acute crisis of pain disappeared, the movements of the thumb and index-finger were but slightly imperfect, and the electric reactions became sensibly normal."

The second case was that of "Sergeant C.," whose upper-arm bone had been fractured by a piece of a shell on February 19. The arm had been immovable for forty days, but massage helped matters somewhat. Mme. Laborde observes:

"On June 22 we found complete paralysis of the biceps. No voluntary contraction was possible, even in movements of resistance. It seemed logical to believe that the nerve was comprest at the seat of a scar forming a linear furrow very adherent to the bone.

"Between June 22 and July 29 we made six one-and-one-half-hour applications of the radium. Six days after the second treatment the voluntary contractility reappeared in the biceps. The biceps rapidly gained in strength, and all the voluntary movements were recovered.

"The radium radiation in the doses employed by us seems to shrink certain scar-tissues while respecting nervous tissue. The treatment merits a trial for the purpose of freeing nerves or tendons enclosed in scar-tissue without incurring the danger of forming new adhesions."

A RADIO-AUTO

A RADIO-HOSPITAL that can come to the patient when the patient can not go to the hospital was devised in Germany for peace-use just before the war, but is now found extremely helpful in treating the wounded. The ordinary apparatus for radiological treatment is costly and delicate, requiring skilled technical care and manipulation, and hence is naturally to be found only in larger cities in well-equipped hospitals or institutes. Obviously many more people could be benefited by its employment were it possible to move it from one part of the country to another without too great expense or fear of injury. It can now be done by this specially constructed automobile, which was described, as we learn from the September *Naturwissenschaftliche Umshau* (Cöthen), at the last Surgical Congress in Germany. It is strongly built and can make forty miles an hour. The top can be detached and set up with poles and ropes as an *x*-ray laboratory six feet wide and eight feet long, from which all light can be excluded. The car carries a large table, half of which is covered with linoleum and is adapted for the preparation of the sensitive plates or papers. The other half holds a container for developing and fixing the photographs. Water is carried in a container which can be filled from outside through the roof. The bottles containing the photographic "baths," the Roentgen-ray tube, and other apparatus are stored in secure boxes at the rear of the car and under the seat. We read further:

"The machinery for generating the electricity consists of a dynamo, run directly by the motor of the car. The radiologic material is so arranged that every portion of the human body can be investigated with the utmost speed. For this purpose an operating-table with all appliances is provided. The technical equipment is completed by a transportable transformator. The Roentgen lamp is attached to the operating-table itself. After the tent is erected the complete apparatus can be placed in commission in very short order. The photographs can be taken in a horizontal as well as in a vertical position. If the limbs are to be examined special devices are provided for holding them in a fixt position."

NO INFECTION IN LIBRARY-BOOKS

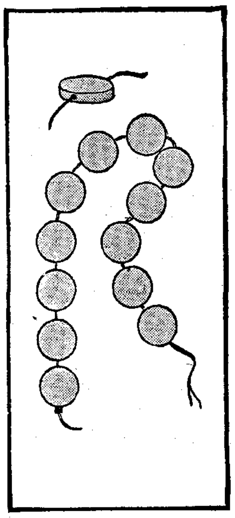
READERS of public-library volumes may take comfort from the results of experiments recently made in London on the possibility of the conveyance of tuberculosis through the medium of books. These results show that the risk is non-existent, or very slight. It is now customary in libraries to refuse to issue books to tuberculous patients, but the difficulty of identifying every such sufferer has caused some timid persons to fear infection through books that have been read or handled previously by a reader affected with tuberculosis. Says a writer in *The Nurse* (Jamestown, N. Y., November), in effect:

"With what fearful suspicion have we regarded certain thumbed and begrimed books from public libraries and wondered with what undesirable malady they last came in contact, and how gingerly have we turned the pages after providing clean paper wrappers for the covers. Experiments were conducted recently by Henry Kenwood, professor of hygiene at the University of London, and Emily L. Dove, public health research student at the University College, to determine whether the transmission of tuberculosis by books was possible. In carrying on their investigations, conditions of actual practise were observed as closely as possible except that the probable dosage of infectious organisms was increased in order that the results obtained would cover a 'margin of safety.'

"Many experts hold that patients afflicted with tuberculosis spread the infection through coughing, sneezing, or speaking. 'If this is a fact,' say our investigators, in reporting their findings in *The Lancet*, 'there would be danger in a reissue of public-library books.' Fortunately, the tubercle bacillus does not find conditions outside of the animal body conducive to life and can not reproduce its kind when thrown out of its natural environment."

The experimenters tell us in their own report that the habit of wetting the thumb to facilitate the turning of pages is very likely to convey infection to books and, in rare cases, to their readers also, altho the evidence goes to show that any infective organisms which survive in books must be few in number and of reduced vitality, owing to drying, exclusion of air, and unfavorable temperatures. In the actual experiments, sheets of paper exposed to infection from tuberculous patients in much the same manner that the leaves of a book would be exposed when read by such a patient were collected and brought to the laboratory. After two days the sheets were found to contain sufficient bacilli to infect guinea-pigs by inoculation, but sheets retained a month produced no effect upon them.

"It therefore looks as if these experiments warrant the conclusion that altho a library-book may be grossly infected by a tuberculous patient, and while that infection may remain active for at least a few days, the infection does not survive a period of one month."

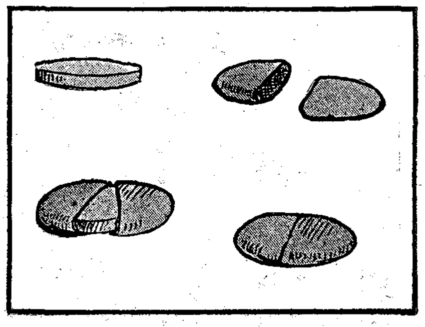


YOU COULDN'T SWALLOW ONE OF THESE PILLS BY MISTAKE.

Not satisfied by these results, the experimenters next proceeded to examine sixteen library-books loaned to tuberculous readers. Dirty pages and covers from each book were washed, and after proper treatment the washings were used to inoculate guinea-pigs.

"Two of the pigs died from septicemia [blood-poisoning] but none of the remaining fourteen pigs developed tuberculosis. It is stated that these experiments confirm the results obtained by certain other investigators but conflict with the conclusions arrived at a few years ago in a similar test of soiled books from the Berlin Municipal Library.

"An endeavor was made to determine the risk when a tuberculous patient wets his thumb and turns over the pages of a book. Accordingly *bona-fide* thumb-marks made by twelve advanced tuberculous patients were next observed. Six of the thumb-marked papers were tested at once; the other six were folded with their infected surfaces inward and kept under a large bell-jar for a month. Inoculations from washings of the first six papers produced the disease in four of the six pigs, while only one of the half-dozen inoculated with the month-old paper washings showed signs of tuberculosis."



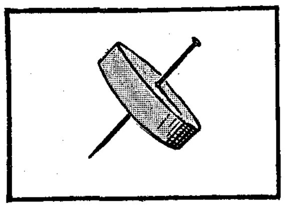
A RUBBER COVER FOR POISON-TABLETS.

The inventor himself swallowed with impunity two poison-tablets so covered.

Professor Kenwood and Miss Dove have come to the conclusion that the risk due to consumptives' use of libraries, and that a slight one, comes from obviously soiled books. They recommend that such books be disinfected, or at least "quarantined" for a month.

HOW MOTOR-TRUCKS HELP RAILROADS

SHORT-HAUL FREIGHT is hereafter to be handled solely by motor-trucks, if we are to credit the prediction made editorially by *The Commercial Vehicle* (New York). The railroads, we are told, will not object, but will rather welcome the transfer with joy, for they have long been complaining that it does not pay them to carry freight for short distances. Motor-traction has revolutionized transportation in certain of its phases during a comparatively few years past, and it is no great strain on our imaginations to picture the realization of this forecast. To quote the prophecy:



THE PIN MEANS "POISON."

"Freight-transportation by commercial vehicle instead of by railroad is one of the most interesting developments of motor-haulage of recent times. As freight terminals and city trackage become more congested by a growing volume of traffic without possibility of adequately expanding the space available, it becomes increasingly difficult for the railroads to transport small lots of freight for short distances with speed or economy. As experience and confidence in the motor-truck grow its usefulness in the general transportation-scheme becomes correspondingly greater.

"Repeatedly have the railroads complained to the Interstate Commerce Commission that these short hauls do not pay, and yet they are obligatory on them as common carriers. No end of trouble has been stirred up by the continual complaints of shippers on slow delivery of goods which have to be shipped but a few miles. The retardation and congestion which result from the intricate switching and transferring operations in our cities have materially affected long-haul traffic.

"Merchants who have been used to making shipments from suburban plants and warehouses to more centrally located warerooms and stores, supply firms which habitually ship their consignments to local buyers by rail, and others who are consignees of goods from so-called foreign rail-lines have had to put up with more and more delay as conditions became more intolerable. Many firms which should long ago have moved into larger quarters less centrally located have hesitated because of the delay incident to having freight transferred through the city.

"The motor-truck has come to the rescue by hauling such lots of freight direct, either from their point of original shipment to the ultimate consignee or else from a central receiving terminal, the whole haul taking only a few hours and being accomplished in many cases for less than the railroad charges, unprofitable as they are.

"With the development of tractors larger loads can be safely and economically handled on the highways. When business men have become really awake to the advantages of motor-haulage for everything less than what amounts to overland transportation, the railroads' short-haul problem will have been solved by extinction."

TO KEEP PEOPLE FROM POISONING THEMSELVES

HOW shall we keep the absent-minded from inadvertently swallowing poison? That precautions against such accidents as this should be necessary would seem incredible did we not daily read about people eating and drinking pretty nearly all the fatal substances in the Pharmacopœia, under the impression that they are consuming something else. Laudanum used to be the favorite with these casual self-poisoners; now it seems to be bichlorid of mercury, otherwise called "corrosive sublimate," lately much used externally in tablet-form as an antiseptic. Plans for stopping this sort of thing usually involve some scheme for reminding persons whose wits have gone wool-gathering that they are handling poison—some peculiar label or some odd-shaped bottle. The writer of an article in *Popular Science Monthly and The World's Advance* (New York, November) tells of these and of other devices that are at once more ingenious and more startling. We read:

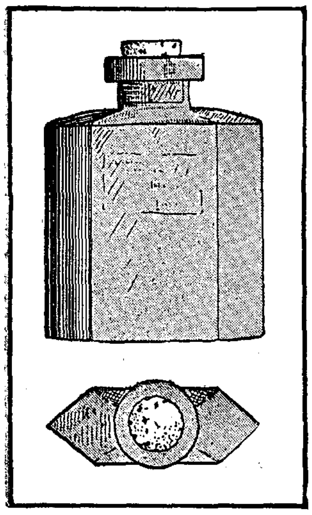
"How to prevent people from taking the deadly bichlorid-of-mercury tablets by mistake is a problem which has confronted the authorities of every big city in the country.

"So many instances of accidental poisoning by these tablets have come to light since the unfortunate death of a banker in Georgia by this means that for a while it seemed almost like an epidemic. To prevent the taking of these deadly little pellets by those who do it with suicidal intent is scarcely possible, since 'Where there's a will there's a way,' but it is to protect the innocent—those who take them believing them to be for stomach-disorders or headaches—that so much effort has been made.

"Not long ago, Health Commissioner Ernest J. Lederle, of New York City, asked the cooperation of chemists, druggists, doctors, and interested laymen in offering suggestions for the best means of putting up these tablets in a form that will insure against accident; in other words, in some form whereby they can not well be taken through mistake for some other medicine in tablet-form.

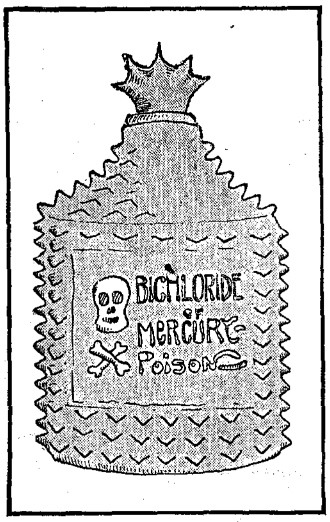
"The responses to this request were encouraging, numerically, but many of the ideas offered were amusing, few of them were practical, and some were actually ludicrous. Probably two-thirds of these suggestions had to do with the form of the bottle in which the tablets were put up.

"Several score simply suggested 'odd-shaped bottles,' and some of these shapes were odd indeed. One of these suggestions was for a bottle tapering to a sharp edge at each side, the claim being that the unusual form would warn any person that the contents was dangerous. Another advised using a sort of overgrown vial, a bottle slightly tapering from base to neck, about a foot long and not much larger in circumference than the tablets. 'Put the tablets up in such a bottle, each wrapt in paper, and no one would make a mistake,' was the advice with this suggestion. Something of this nature was tried in Germany last year, but it did not work very well, three children being fatally poisoned thinking the contents was candy. Besides, it is too long and clumsy a bottle for physicians to carry in medicine-cases."



SHARP CORNERS FOR IDENTIFYING THE POISON-BOTTLES.

Another genius has suggested making these tablets with holes through them, and then stringing them like beads. The writer thinks it doubtful if any one would mistake them in this form, yet some child, thinking them beads, might get hold of a string and put them in his or her mouth. One of the queerest is a non-graspable bottle much like a nettle. It is covered with sharp spikes over its entire surface, excepting the bottom—even the cork being a horned affair. Then, too,

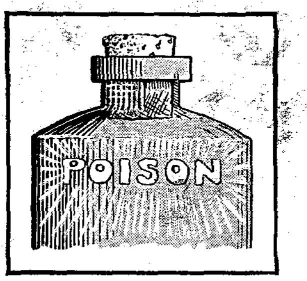


Illustrations with this article from "The Popular Science Monthly," New York.

A SPINY CONTAINER FOR THE DEADLY BICHLORID.

"One inventor devised a plan whereby he was able to demonstrate the safety of his device by taking some of the tablets without the least harm. This was done by covering them with a thin rubber jacket. In the illustration the ordinary tablet is shown at the left. The rubber covering is in two parts, as shown. The tablet is inserted in one-half of the rubber jacket as indicated, the other half stretched over it.

"'If any one should take one of these rubber-covered tablets by mistake, thinking it a headache-tablet,' the inventor urged, 'it would not harm him. The rubber jacket would keep the juices of the stomach away from it, and it would be thrown off without the least danger, see?' and at the word 'see' he calmly swallowed a couple of them. When it was learned the tablets inside were the deadly bichlorid of mercury he was carefully watched, and there was much consternation. But he was right; no harm came of it. The idea is that if one wants a tablet of this poison for any legitimate use, all he need do is to peel off the rubber jacket; whereas if he takes it by mistake it will not harm him.



THE RADIO-LETTERED BOTTLE.

"One of the simplest suggestions, yet not so very bad after all, consisted of simply making each tablet with a sharp pin through the center. 'No one would swallow that tablet by accident,' declared the man who suggested it, and he was doubtless right.

"An ingenious but somewhat costly scheme, considering the present market-price of radium, was to blow in the bottle the word 'Poison' and make this word of hollow letters in which was placed a solution or composition containing radium.

"'It would always glow and the word would stand out in the dark as a warning, like a lighthouse,' declared the inventor. 'When the bottle gets empty take it back and exchange it for a full bottle, paying only for the tablets this time. The glow will last forever!'

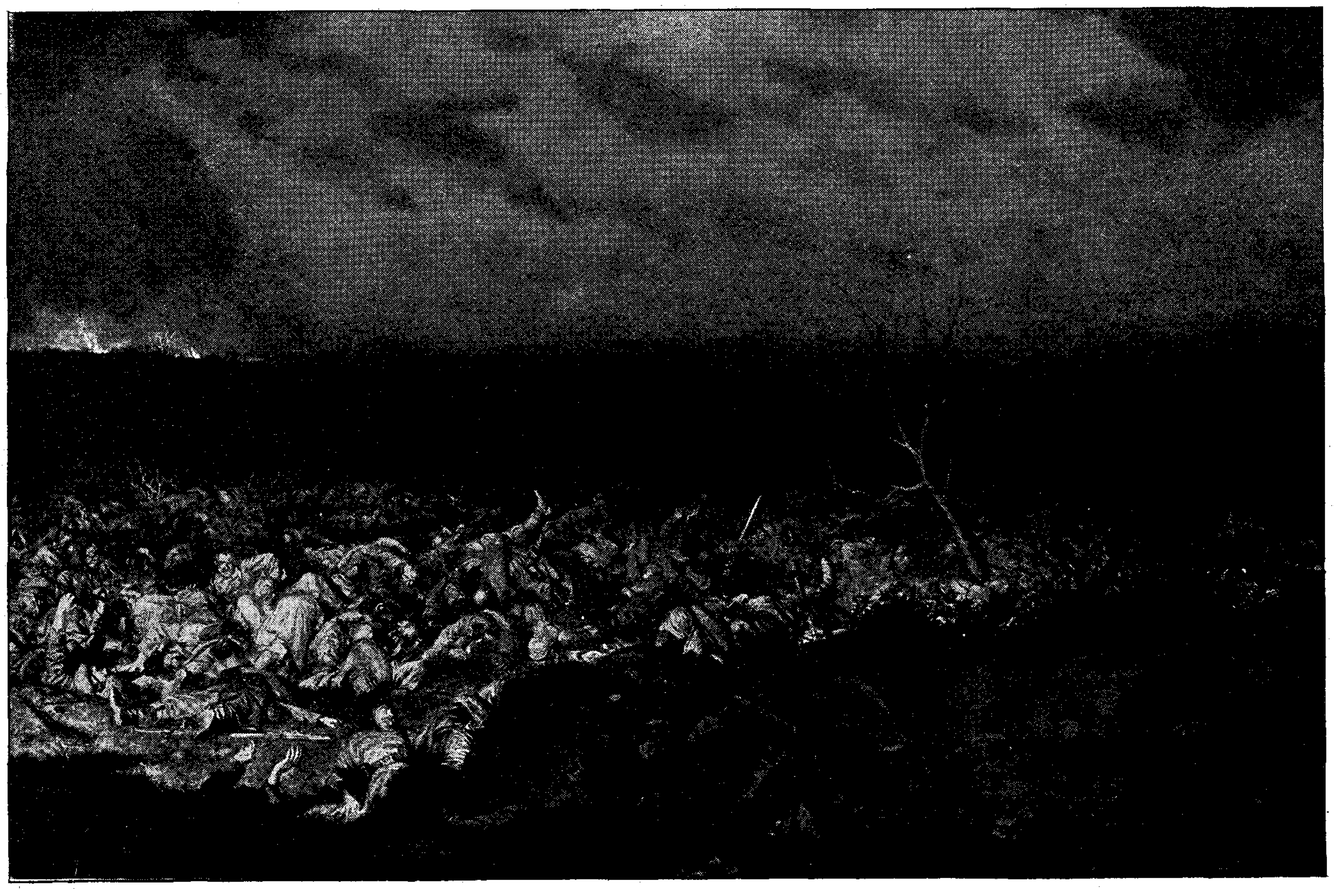
"Other suggestions included a sort of slot-machine where specially prepared disks of metal were provided and no one could remove a tablet without inserting one of these disks. It was designed to be put up beside the medicine-chest.

"Senator Ashurst introduced a bill in Congress requiring that bichlorid-of-mercury and other deadly tablets be put up in some standard color, a bright green, for instance. But even this would not prevent a person from mistaking them in the dark. Scores of people have lost their lives by going to the medicine-closet at night without a light and swallowing bichlorid of mercury by mistake."

INFECTION FROM THE CIGAR-CUTTER—To the list of utensils in common use that are being stigmatized as carriers of infection is now added the cigar-cutter, as it appears on the counter of the tobacconist, in hotels, restaurants, and other public places. To quote and condense an article in *American Medicine* (New York):

"When it is recognized how easily the cigar-cutter may be the means of spreading infection, and infection of a dangerous nature, the days of this article of convenience will be numbered. To illustrate, a person will often after he has first held his cigar in his mouth step to the counter and put his cigar into the cutter. This thoughtless yet dangerous habit is so common that it can be witnessed time after time at every cigar-stand. Undoubtedly it has been one of the principal means of spreading infection among those who smoke cigars, and it is high time that an agent so potent for harm was abolished."

LETTERS AND ART



LA NUIT DE BORJIMOND. (NIGHT AT BORJIMOND.)

Search-lights bring out the mangled bodies of Germans who have advanced in close formations upon the Russian lines.

—Drawn by J. Simont, for *L'Illustration* (Paris).

THE FRENCH ARTIST IN WAR

CONSCRIPTION, which omits no man of able body in France, takes her artists and men of sedentary pursuits as well as the active. So all the able-bodied French painters of military age are at the front, and for the sake of future years this circumstance has its fortunate side. They are not always firing shot, and in the quiet intervals use their pencils for the authentic record that future generations will prize. An interesting article in *Cartoons* (Chicago), by Erik Sjoestedt, gives us a look into the inner life of these painters whose work appears from time to time in *L'Illustration* (Paris). One of them, Mr. Lucien Jonas, was found by the writer spending in his Paris studio his one day's leave from the front. The terrible events of the past year, says Mr. Sjoestedt, have "transformed Mr. Jonas into an inspired painter of the great adventure, and he is at the same time a successful painter of the *beau monde*." Among the work he has done at the front is "a series of rapidly executed water-colors in which he has fixt for the army museum the several types of the foreign contingent now fighting on French soil—Highlanders, Canadians, cowboys, Sikhs, Gurkhas, and others." The writer continues:

"As I asked him about his impressions from the front, Mr. Jonas express his warmest admiration for the stoicism, the endurance under all strains, and the gaiety, even in suffering, of the '*poilus*.' The most striking trait, he said, is the deeply religious and mystic sentiment that every-day contact with death and danger seems to develop in all men without exception, no matter what their creed. A religious revival and a renaissance of family love he considers certain results of this war. Mr. Jonas was himself born in one of the invaded districts, the important mining-town of Anzin.

"'My brother's house,' he said, 'was pillaged and completely cleaned out. There isn't a single piece of furniture left. As for my studio, it was also plundered. All my canvases were sent to Germany. and there were some I value very highly, among them the "Trois Dévotes," of which I just showed you a sketch.

"'Anyway, it's better that they carried away canvases than women. And, furthermore,' the artist added, grimly, 'I know where they are, and I intend to get them back.'

"Shortly after, as I descended the stairway, I surprized a charming young woman holding a baby in her arms, who tried to escape into another room. It was the young wife of the artist, and he called her back to show me with pride his last-born son. I recognized the pleasing face which the artist had showed me in his beautiful picture, 'The Nest,' in which the young mother holds two little babies prest to her bosom."

Charles Fouqueray was already a painter of established reputation, his life having been devoted to recording the glorious exploits of the French Navy. Nearly all the French seaport towns possess examples of his work. We read:

"In stepping down from historical painting to simple illustration, Mr. Fouqueray has applied his genius to new fields without losing any of his qualities. He excels in beautiful conceptions, precision of detail, and scrupulous execution. Sent to the front in Flanders by the War Ministry to make sketches that are to preserve the memory of the truly titanic battles of which it has been the scene, he makes us revisit with deep emotion the places whose names resound so terribly in our ears—Ypres, Dixmude, Nieuport; the lowland fields in which the shells have made furrows, where the waters still remain, and where the British soldiers now take their baths; where the trees, their tops cut off by shell-fire, have not drest themselves in the verdure of spring this year.

"It was here the French marines won undying fame in throwing back the German hordes across the Yser. This was perhaps the bloodiest fighting history will ever record.

"Mr. Fouqueray explained to me how he works. 'I keep,' he said, 'two or three miles in the rear, and when the fighting is over I rush to the battle-field, make quick sketches of various points before the bodies and the débris have yet been removed; and the soldiers who have taken part in the battle explain to me the positions and the very attitudes of the fighters, often even mimicking them before me, and pointing out on my sketch the changes I ought to make.'

"One of the beautiful things I observed among Mr. Fouqueray's collection was a water-color representing the burial of a soldier in an out-of-the-way corner of the dunes. The soldier-priest has hung the chasuble over his uniform. Only a few soldiers, still hot from the battle, assist in this last farewell. There breathes from this group a dumb, yet savage, exaltation that does not at all resemble conventional heroism, but which makes you suddenly realize the superhuman tension which prevails in this region of death and horror. One can see that these men have witnessed horrors heretofore unknown to human eyes."

J. Simont, an artist who has worked for a number of years on *L'Illustration*, has "reserved for himself what one might call the department of the interior." Thus:

"I found him in his quiet little cottage on the outskirts of Auteuil. He has just come back from Royan, where he had been to draw sketches for *L'Illustration* of the wounded Moroccans who are convalescing in this sunny spot on the Atlantic. It may be remarked in passing that the war will have given France an opportunity to understand and sympathize with her bronzed subjects from North Africa. The most pleasing characteristics of the Arab are his noble pride and refined courtesy, found even among the poorest of them. His charming manner of saluting by touching his heart and his forehead with his hand, as if he would say that he was yours in heart and mind, particularly pleases the French ladies who visit the hospitals. He never thanks you for a gift, but accepts it with a regal indifference, and expects to be treated exactly like the French themselves. He is easily hurt if he is segregated from the other soldiers. We are all brethren, he says, having shed our blood together. Mr. Simont is a sort of cousin of theirs, for he is a Spaniard from Barcelona, and it is now seventeen years since he, quite young, arrived in Paris and began to make his living by drawing sketches at five francs apiece for children's books. . . . . . .

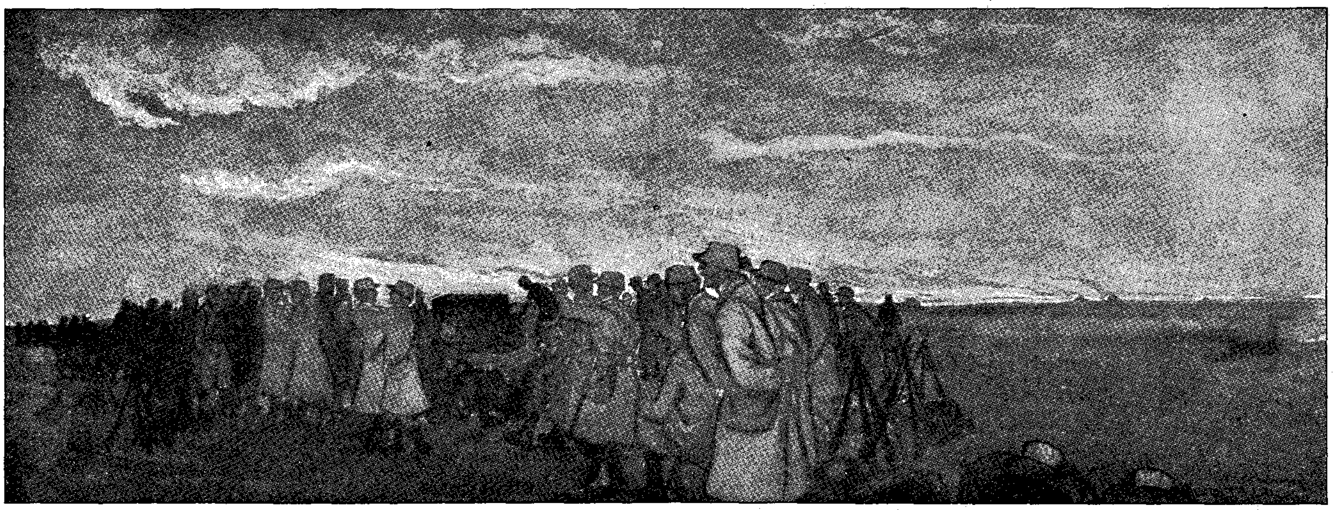
"'In the service of *L'Illustration*,' he told me, smilingly, 'one must be ready for any emergency, and always be willing to pack his traveling-bag on short notice. Every time I have illustrated a work of fiction I have had to make trips to the various countries where the scenes were laid, to sketch from nature, types, and landscapes. Thus, lately I made two interesting journeys, one to Morocco and the other to Martinique, but of course at present everything is given up for war.'

"While at the front, he said, altho he could not see everything, he knew his business, and found the photographic documents most useful."

THE PRUSSIAN SPIRIT ANALYZED

A CHARACTERISTIC TRAIT of the German mind, says Prof. R. J. Oberfohren, is a "singular objectivity." We quoted this statement and the professor's enlargement thereon in our issue for November 20, when he discust Germany's pity for her conquered foe. "To face an object without any personal thoughts requires a kind of divesting of the personality," he explains, adding by way of clarifying the matter that "it is an application of the *Ding am sich* (the thing *per se*) that has been a crux to many foreign students of German philosophy." As an illustration of this trait, the Germans of the present, we are told, have been fascinated by the discussion of the question as to what Prussia represents and what are her contributions, achievements, and failures in history. The implication seems to be that they are spurred to this activity by the frequent analyses of themselves appearing in the publications of the Entente countries. "They have approached this problem with philosophic objectivity and comparative calm," says a German writer who furnishes us with the following translation, "and the result is a number of articles dealing with this subject of universal interest, so much distorted by many interpreters according to the varying temperaments and national points of view. It seems a paradox that one of the most excellent and consummate contributions to the literature on the Prussian spirit which to many bears the characteristics of robust, if not brutal, supermasculinity, should have come from the pen of a woman." In a recent issue of *Die Neue Rundschau* (Berlin) Lucia Dora Frost, one of the foremost literary and political essayists of Germany, discusses the "Prussian Mold" in an essay of well-nigh twenty pages. She writes:

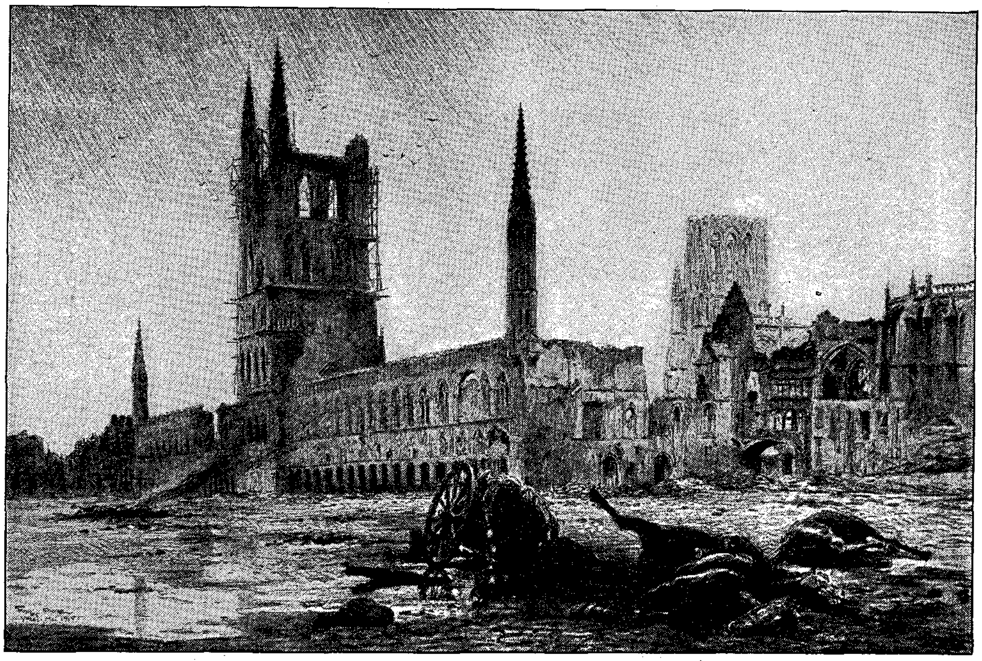
"Prussia is something particular without being anything peculiar. It is not the expression of a special species of mankind; it is based neither upon national idiosyncrasies like the Deutschtum nor upon a family peculiarity with a special structure of mind as in the case of the Bavarians or Westphalians, for Prussia consists of as many distinctive types as it has provinces, and these are of considerable variety. It has no natural soil. The Prussian mold is something artificial, not something naturally developed, but something made. It gives to all its adherents a physiognomy, but does not identify any one's natural face.



From "L'Illustration," Paris.

THE TANGO AT THE BATTLE-FIELD OF THE MARNE, SEPTEMBER 11, 1914.

This water-color drawing by George Bruyer has been acquired by the French Government as a record of one of the lighter moments of the Great War.



LA GRAND PLACE D'YPRES-LA-SILENCIEUSE.

Drawn for *L'Illustration* (Paris) by Georges Scott, a French soldier-artist whose name seems to indicate a northern strain, and who employs his pencil as an alternate for firearms.

But Prussia is more than a State that holds different elements scantily together. Prussia is a system and a style.

"As a system it is the exemplary form for a concentration of all human and material forces into a dynamic machine and this machine's application to colonization; it is the greatest example of how to do a task that is beyond the naturally given capacity of achievement. For it was the destiny of Prussia to stand upon too weak a ground for the task which it wished and had to fulfil: to create a North-German State. Its power was of too small a caliber, it was obliged to achieve the necessary force through increased velocity; what it lacked in weight it had to make up by emphasis. Just as the Prussian State lacked a broad basis, so it lacked tradition; it had no founded authority; it was not firmly rooted in the consciousness and memory of European mankind. This necessity of establishing itself successfully in the minds of men could be realized only through excessive deeds.

"The Prussian style which resulted from this forced dynamic was that of forced efficiency. To act in a Prussian manner means always to walk faster than is natural, to be braver than brave, to strike down what is about to fall, and always to attack first. And if will and intellect are the two forces that regulate the space between birth and destiny, these two qualities would be called up by the Prussian situation in the most emphatic and persistent manner. An essential part of this style is the suspicion against natural gifts and talents, against everything unreliable, whimsical. Prussian valor is not the courage born out of passion or enthusiasm, but courage as an unshakable state of mind; charity not out of kindness or inclination, but charity out of a sense of duty. Prussian discipline is first of all discipline of the nerves, absolute control of the emotions, a suppression of all that interferes with will and reason."

He who conceived the Prussian spirit, who wrested from the desolate and barren land its final prosperity and independence, we are told, was the mighty personality of Frederick the Great:

"A natural will did not suffice; a superwill was needed, a will with a vision for the future with impetuous regard and passion for reality. Frederick organized in the State this superwill opposing physical destiny. One factor was needed for a future harvest; to establish the will, the authority of the superwill, like a rock, and to equip it with the entire moving energy of the spirit. The Prussian spirit which was born when Frederick resolved to come to the aid of Voltaire's rationalism with the battalions of his father by making some regulations on the boundary, by limiting the empire of decay upon earth and making room for strength and clarity, that same spirit manifested itself again in Bismarck, who recognized that Prussia was called upon to make the changes of history that must occur and can occur through force only. Prussia's militarism is a sword, and fate lacked this sword for which it had been seeking since the Middle Ages. Because it did not find this sword one war lasted thirty years; because this sword was not given into the hands of a sufficiently strong nation the Napoleonic wars dragged along without result and ended senselessly. In Prussia alone everything was combined: keenness of spirit, intellect, and solidity. Hence Prussia became what it is unwillingly, the maker of history in Europe, a distinction which seems to have been given over to the Empire of which Prussia has become a part. Wherever stagnation and impediments to development and progress must be removed; wherever aspirations which can have no corresponding possibility of achievement must be crusht—there a guiding power is needed. England shows us the danger which lies in the faith in a political mission, England who in character is related to Prussia in her disregard for paper rights and in her respect for the strong facts of reality. For England has misused her power for a policy of British interests and has perverted the political idea so completely that she now has become a protector of decay and an enemy to future vitality. Prussia, whose honor it has always been to recognize every kind of virility, can only conduct a policy of progress, not one of retrogression, a joy to all the fit, a terror to all the unfit."

BRAND WHITLOCK ON AMERICAN LITERATURE

THERE ISN'T MUCH TALK about "the great American novel" in being or in prospect in the current press of to-day, and the fact seems to convince Mr. Brand Whitlock that we've grown up a little. The ironical tone that he used in treating the subject for the National Institute of Arts and Letters in their annual meeting in Boston revives, for the New York *Evening Post*, "memories half-amusing, half-pathetic." The non-fulfilment of these aspirations he attributes to "the vastness and complexity of our strange, new country," and this pleases *The Evening Post* for its inconclusiveness. "It is perhaps as good as any explanation that can be given of a thing that neither admits of explanation nor requires it," this journal observes. Mr. Whitlock's paper was read before the Boston meeting by another, for the author was on the high seas returning to this country from his post in Belgium. As the address is given out for publication, some passages are of a notable quality and show the man of letters in the figure who has conspicuously represented America in the European imbroglio. Mr. Whitlock, it is said, accepted his appointment to the Legation at Belgium mainly as a means of securing leisure for literary work. He writes:

"The work of creating an American literature was undertaken, one might almost say, in the practical American way. Each writer who felt the impulse to interpret his own time and his own people quite wisely began at home. There was an industrious scratching of the native soil, every section of the Union was subjected to a careful examination, each State in turn minutely analyzed, the customs and habits of different regions duly set down and noted, and the several dialects of the English language spoken among us, some of them still redolent of the accents of foreign lands, faithfully recorded. There was an extensive survey, an immense documentation of localities, and if the whole body of work lacked that *envergure* that would make it national in range and scope, if it did not immediately take on the epic grandeur of our territorial expansion and produce an *épopée* with the national type distinctly identified, it was the inevitable consequence of the wide extent and variation of the land of lingering sectionalism and of conflicting currents of race and tradition.

"It was a loving labor, all animated by the same intention of truth, honesty, and sincerity; these writers wrote because they had a story to tell rather than because they had to tell a story, their work had a native flavor; one at least with the nation's mind, it was evolving with the nation. Critics have said that it was sectional, a New England, a Southern, a mid-Western, and a Western, rather than an American literature; that it was provincial, not national. It was, indeed, representative of the several distinct regions of the land and of their local peculiarities, but if it was provincial it was in the sense that 'Eugénie Grandet,' or 'Madame Bovary,' or 'Pierre et Jean,' or 'Jude the Obscure' are provincial—the scene is laid in the provinces, the microcosm in which life, everywhere the same, may be more easily studied, and I suspect that any disappointment that might have been felt in it was due to our American habit of looking for the big.

"We used to talk in those days of the Great American Novel, and most of us fully intended some day to write it. But it was found to be a rather large order. America was in the process of that recurrent discovery that has been going on since Columbus's time, and changed too often and loomed too large for any single imagination; it was beyond the writer, as the Grand Cañon or Niagara is beyond the painter. But it had a quality that determined its validity as American above any other claim, and that was, it was not pervaded by the subtle and debilitating atmosphere of caste and rank and privilege; even in the dialect-stories the characters were not treated patronizingly, *en grand seigneur de haut en bas.* Between this work and what had gone before there was the difference between the position a gilly is permitted to assume in one of the novels of Sir Walter and that which a Scotsman takes naturally in the poems of Robert Burns."

BRAND WHITLOCK,

Coming from the thickest of war's dilemmas in Belgium, discusses the effect of the Puritan spirit on American letters.

Another passage in Mr. Whitlock's paper contains what the New York *Times* characterizes as a "misconception of American literature." What he says seems to *The Times* to show Mr. Whitlock "a little belated as to the 'progress' or Avernian descent of America, very much emancipated from the Puritan yoke." First, says Mr. Whitlock:

"The innate conservatism of the people—for no one is so conservative as the crowd—opposes innovation, and, with people of our race, art always encounters the chilling influence of the Puritan spirit, always suspicious of beauty. In keeping art clean, Puritanism risks making it sterile; it never can learn that there is something antiseptic in liberty, so that it purifies itself and heals its own wounds. It is not so *intransigeant* as it was, and yet by a respectable portion of certain of our communities—very clean, honest, earnest, and industrious folk, no more worthy to be found anywhere—it was actually considered, not so very many years ago, a sin to read a novel or to see a play, so that young boys were left either to the puerile stories given out in Sunday-schools or to the 'Nickel Libraries' which could be folded conveniently for the pocket and so read under a desk-leaf at school, and then exchanged in that circulating library the boys thus early founded without having been endowed by Mr. Carnegie. I remember indeed to have read an excellent one myself, dealing with the life, trials, and triumphs of Jesse James and his brother Frank. I seem to have read it at the time with absorbing interest, tho I could not read it now, unless it were given a pasteboard back and sold for a dollar and eighteen cents with a cover announcing the sensational discovery of the latest Alexandre Dumas who would have written it.

"Romanticism indeed in some form always contrives to flourish on, and to prevail over its patient meritorious rival, even if it has to go into the *cinéma*, where under the censorship of police-sergeants it is, from all reports, doing so well even now. And doubtless it will continue to do this, for our business men after two hours spent in dictating to distinguished stenographers in the morning, two hours at luncheon at the club in the middle of the day, and eighteen holes of golf in the afternoon, are so tired in the evening that they can not apply their undoubted judgment in art to the works of serious writers, while their lovely daughters, whom our publishers are so assiduous to please, have long since passed on to William Blake and Nietzsche. And as for our working-men, after the day's work is done, instead of reading about the upper classes in the English serials that are always running in the magazines, they go out to see the movies. Sometimes it seems indeed that the audience is so reduced and limited that there is nobody left for whom novels may be written, unless the novelists write for each other, and as the etiquette of the profession requires that they present each other with autograph copies of their works, they seem sometimes to be in danger of eating each other up, and perishing out of the earth altogether.

"Fortunately, however, it is not quite as bad as that; for, notwithstanding the confusion of standards, our writers of the tendency I have no doubt too dimly and vaguely defined, have gone on, down to this very day, writing novels the best of which will stand that practical test which alone can determine the national quality of a novel."

The Puritan suspicions of play and novel seem to hark back to a time as remote as that of Mrs. Trollope's "Domestic Manners of the Americans," or "the tempest over the first production of 'Camille.'" It is like enough, thinks *The Times*, that at present "a certain revival of 'Puritanism' might be both a moral and an artistic gain to the community."

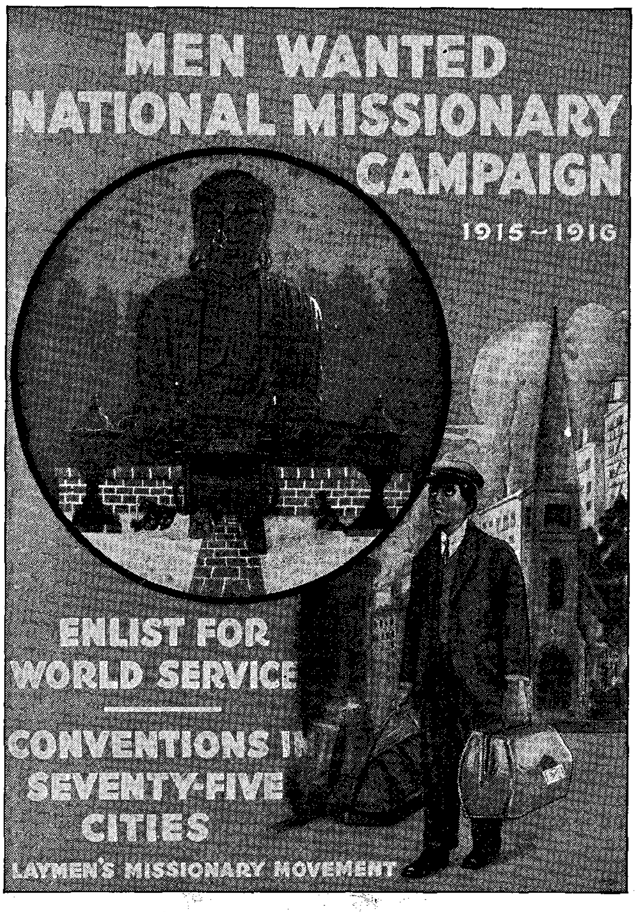
"If sour old Jeremy Collier, who was right, after all, in his judgment of the Restoration stage, were alive to-day, wouldn't he find in too many theaters the ground of severe censures? Or suppose that some innocent canaler from the red planet, Mars, dropt upon New York in his planetoplane. He goes to our theaters. What would be his reflections? 'This people have recently discovered "sex." Nothing else interests them. They pay high to see plays about it. Intrigues, adulteries, illegitimacies, prostitutions.' . . . . . .

"The novels, too, how remote are they from the old goody-goody type, how remote from that patient, faithful realism of Mr. Howells, just honored by the Institute! Sex, sex, sex! 'Sex problems,' the old weary, dreary stuff, without truth of substance or dignity of manner, written just to sell. Ninth-rate French novels unredeemed by French style, Balzacs of Hohokus. There are plenty of novels of other schools, but the school of pornography seems to be the favorite. English novels republished here, American novels of imitation, too many of them are but clumsy studies of salacity. Mr. George Moore would feel wrath, if not remorse, at his successors, did he not confine his reading to his own chaste productions. Our young folk must read about 'life.' A galvanized Petronianism, with all the 'elegance' gone, is spread before them."

RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

A PROTESTANT SPUR TO CATHOLIC MISSIONS

THE Protestant Laymen's Missionary Movement is a challenge to Catholic laymen that they can not hesitate to accept, asserts the Rev. Joseph Husslein, S.J., in the Catholic journal, *America* (New York). "World-conquest and world-service are the mottoes of the hour," he points out, and, speaking from the Catholic standpoint, he affirms that the mottoes "belong to us; they have ever been our own; they must now more than ever be upon our lips." The writer, who seeks to arouse an increased missionary spirit in his church, reviews the various laymen's propaganda of Protestant churches since 1906, and calls attention to the work planned for the immediate future. He describes in detail a striking poster designed by the Protestant Laymen's Missionary Movement to be displayed successively in seventy-five of the leading cities of the United States from October, 1915, to April, 1916. Two distinctive scenes attract the attention of the passer-by:


MEN WANTED
NATIONAL MISSIONARY CAMPAIGN
1915-1916
ENLIST FOR WORLD SERVICE
CONVENTIONS IN SEVENTY-FIVE CITIES
LAYMEN'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT

POSTER OF THE LAYMEN'S MISSIONARY MOVEMENT.

It will be displayed successively in seventy-five of the leading cities of the United States from October, 1915, to April, 1916. It awakens in a Catholic writer the spirit of emulation.

"Enclosed in a circle of black, in the left upper portion of the picture, is the monstrous squatting figure of the bronze Buddha of Kamakura, in Japan. Stolid and unmoved by human need and misery, the great idol sits, wrapt in dreams, with vast eyelids closed over visionless orbs. The huge bronze petals of the lotus-flowers in the gigantic vases before him are not more cold than he or less stirred by the sighs of the worshipers prostrate at his feet. This is a true symbol of paganism, but paganism only on its negative side, for there is no revelation here of the passion that accompanies paganism.

"Below, to the right of the picture, is a figure more familiar to us, an immigrant newly come to our shores. With bundle and satchel in hand, he stands, helpless and bewildered, facing the new world that opens up before him. In the background may be seen the tops of towering apartment-houses, and near by a church with barred doors and forsaken look, cold and uninviting. The church conveys to him no message and makes no appeal. His steps are timidly turning into other quarters, where the broken barrel and the rubbish at the door tell their tale. Soon the great city will absorb him. Its dangers and temptations will encompass him. Who can be surety for his soul?

"'Men Wanted,' is the notice written in large letters over the poster. 'Enlist for World-Service,' is the invitation. 'National Missionary Campaign. Conventions in Seventy-five Cities,' is the announcement telling of the interdenominational propaganda on the part of Protestant laymen for their home and foreign missions, a campaign begun at Chicago, October 14, and closing in the capital city of the nation during April, 1916. Superlative opportunities, its promoters urge, constitute a superlative call."

The Catholic writer then mentions the work of the Epworth League of the Methodist Church, which collected during the last six years $750,000 for special mission-work, and has 1,200 Epworthians preparing for foreign service. "Even Mormonism is in the field," he says, "and disbursements of its Church for missionary work in foreign lands during the year 1914 were $228,000, or over one-tenth of the total collection of the organization for that year." He turns, then, to the position of his own Church respecting this matter:

"What proportion of the total collections of the Catholic Church in America has gone to her foreign missions? What amount of space in our press, what degree of energy in our pulpits, have been devoted to the extension of God's Kingdom in those lands so ripe for harvest? How do we compare in all this work with the divided Protestant sects? The Congregational churches alone have collected during the past year $1,104,565 for their foreign missions. Many other denominations have gathered hardly less and some considerably more. Where do we stand?

"We have everything that is wanting to these denominations. We have the Sacraments, the Presence of Christ in our ever-open churches, the absolute unity of creed throughout the world, and a great central power to direct all our efforts. We have the certainty of an infallible Faith handed down to us from the days of the Apostles and the commission given to our priesthood and episcopate to teach all nations and make them one with us and with Christ in the Sacrament of Holy Baptism. What alone is needed is a realization of the truth, forcibly brought home to us by the most competent Catholic mission authorities, that unless we now combine our energy and organize effectively for a strong mission propaganda, the most populous and intellectual mission countries of the world will, humanly speaking, fall under the influence of Protestantism.

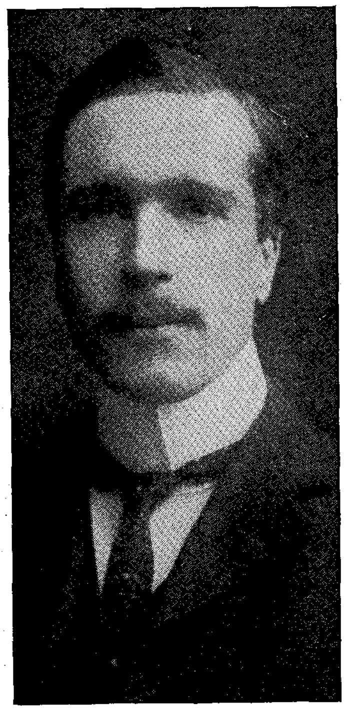
"It may be difficult to understand why, at a time when Protestants have in great numbers lost their belief in the vital truths of Christianity, and are openly denying the Divinity of Christ and the inspiration of the sacred Scriptures, the sects should nevertheless develop a new and wide-spread missionary propaganda. It is needless to suggest reasons; the fact remains. In their missionary campaign, both at home and abroad, Protestants have practically brought about for the present a working union, agreeing to disagree about their religious principles. Their motives or methods in this propaganda do not concern us here. One thing we know from past experience: that even tho they fail to produce lasting religious results, they too often succeed in implanting in the mind of the foreigner among us, and of the native in distant lands, a profound misunderstanding and a senseless hatred of everything Catholic."

While seeing the ways of God as inscrutable, the writer asks if Catholics may not suppose that—

> "The great modern mission campaign of Protestantism is to serve us, at the present moment, as a mighty stimulus for bringing about more speedily and more perfectly the extension of God's Kingdom upon earth, his holy Church? Already there is a thrill and throb of response. Already new mission impulses are felt throughout the Catholic Church of America. The idea of more adequate organization and unification of our efforts has seriously been advanced. The Church has abundantly provided us with opportunities ready at hand. The Society for the Propagation of the Faith, the Holy Childhood Association, and all the various missionary institutions are only waiting to be utilized. They are seeking for men and means and cooperation of every kind."

"THE FELLOWSHIP OF RECONCILIATION"

ALMOST SPONTANEOUSLY, and as a reaction against the English Church's indorsement of the war against Germany, there has come into being, under the leadership of Henry Hodgkin, an organization of men and women believing that "the only weapon the Christian should use should be love, and that Christians could under no circumstances go to war." This body, known as "The Fellowship of Reconciliation," has grown to number 4,000 souls in England, Dr. Frederick Lynch tells us in *The Christian Work* (New York), but an American branch has been organized here. "It dazed England," says Dr. Lynch, to find that in the midst of a war so generally held to be righteous, unavoidable, and unselfish, such an organization should come into being:



HENRY T. HODGKIN,

An English Friend, who endeavors to combat the war-spirit by a "fellowship of reconciliation."

> "It dazed England still more when it began to spread from town to town, gathering its own to itself, until it numbered four thousand adherents, mostly young men and women, and, what is very important to remember, not more than a quarter of them were of the Society of Friends. The organization has attracted much attention in Great Britain, meeting with violent antagonism and opposition from many sources, even from many in the Church; on the other hand, meeting with godspeeds from others in the Church who, nevertheless, felt that they themselves could not follow such counsel of perfection. In some places Mr. Hodgkin and his associates have been almost stoned out of the town; in other places he has been received as a sort of second St. Francis of Assisi."

The five principles upon which members of the Fellowship are agreed are stated thus:

> "(1) That love, as revealed and interpreted in the life and death of Jesus Christ, involves more than we have yet seen, that it is the only power by which evil can be overcome, and the only sufficient basis for human society.
>
> "(2) That, in order to establish a world-order based on love, it is incumbent upon those who believe in this principle to accept it fully, both for themselves and in their relation to others, and to take the risks involved in doing so in a world which does not as yet accept it.
>
> "(3) That, therefore, as Christians, we are forbidden to wage war, and that our loyalty to our country, to humanity, to the Church Universal, and to Jesus Christ our Lord and Master, calls us instead to a life-service, for the enthronement of love in personal, social, commercial, and national life.
>
> "(4) That the power, wisdom, and love of God stretch far beyond the limits of our present experience, and that he is ever waiting to break forth into human life in new and larger ways.
>
> "(5) That since God manifests himself in the world through men and women, we offer ourselves to him for his redemptive purpose, to be used by him in whatever way he may reveal to us."

A short time ago, we read in *The Christian Work*, Mr. Hodgkin, who is well known as an English leader of missionary and students' movements, came to this country "to see whether there were any young men and women in America ready to sign the five principles printed above, and to begin to order their lives on the basis of primitive Christianity and Jesus's teachings regarding love, forgiveness, the enemy, and the use of force." After visits and lectures in various parts of the country, Mr. Hodgkin held a conference with a hundred young people at Garden City, L. I. Forty of them were found willing to sign the set of principles and a committee was appointed which has begun the work of organization. This committee has issued the following statement, defining their principles and aims, which Dr. Lynch reprints:

> "The Fellowship of Reconciliation is a drawing together of men and women belonging to various Christian communions, and of others who have adhered to no communion, who are profoundly disturbed by the confused utterance of the Christian churches concerning war and other great social questions. To them it appears that, in accepting as inevitable the present world-order, we have all failed to interpret the mind of Christ, and that confidence in his leadership involves us in an unflinching application of his revolutionary principle of love. They therefore feel the need of uniting in a spiritual fellowship with those in all lands who hold that as disciples of Christ they are committed to the endeavor after a way of life dominated by love as revealed in his life, teachings, and death, and that they are therefore unable to take part in war, and are called to a common quest after an order of society in accordance with the mind of Christ.
>
> "Tho they find themselves at variance with many of their fellow Christians, they desire to work where possible in and through the churches, to proclaim their conviction in a spirit of humility, honor, and love, to exercise forbearance in argument, and to guard against the danger of controversial methods, believing that the members of the Fellowship are but a few out of many, both in this and other lands, who are seeking to know and act on the truth at this time."

MORE PRAYER IN BRITISH FAMILIES—Three new tendencies in the religious life of England and Scotland are being attributed to the effect of the war, according to *The Christian-Evangelist* (Disciples of Christ, St. Louis). "One is a popular wave of enthusiasm for family prayer. Another is better observance of Sunday as the day of rest. And the third is such measure of cooperation between the Anglican and Free Churches as was not dreamed possible one year ago." The revival of family worship has reached the proportions of a national movement which may spread to this country. Some idea of it is given in the following paragraphs:

> "A great meeting was recently held in London, attended by Free- and Established-Church men in about equal numbers, and having for chairman a Free-Church layman, and for principal speaker the Archbishop of Canterbury. The subject was family worship, and the Archbishop pointed out that England on her knees at home can accomplish more, perhaps, than England fighting in or out of trenches abroad. It is reported that a national movement has sprung up in the churches of England and Scotland in favor of family prayers in the homes. It is said that Free- and Established-Church people are interested in about equal numbers, and that teachers are setting out to the provinces to talk in its favor.
>
> "The truth that through afflictions ofttimes come our greatest blessings is evident in the above paragraph, especially as regards England and Scotland. That this war will have a world-wide

effect of purifying and cleansing the religious life of mankind is clearly indicated in this and other like evidences of spiritual revival. Is there not a direct call to America in this to reestablish the family altar in its homes and to bring our people nearer the heart of the Father?"

CHRIST AND "PREPAREDNESS"

RELIGION will play "a larger part in politics during the next twelve months than in any campaign since slavery-days"; for the simple reason, according to *The Christian-Century* (Disciples of Christ, Chicago) that "a moral issue has arisen in our national life that touches vitally one of the cardinal principles of our Christian faith." To-day, we are told, "for the first time in history, a great nation is being brought deliberately to consider a war-program in the light of the moral ideals of Jesus Christ." Never until our time, as the Chicago editor contends, have the followers of Christ taken his ideals as "seriously intended for practise in this present world." He continues:

> "In a long stretch of peaceful study of the teaching of the historic Jesus it has been driven into the souls of American churchmen that war is the antithesis and contradiction and arch-enemy of the Kingdom of God. Insight into the teaching of Jesus, based upon a still unshaken allegiance to him as the revelation of God's wisdom and power, has had fifty years of breathing-space in which to mature itself into a strong, conscientious conviction against war, and in favor of following the leadership of Christ in abolishing war from the face of the earth.
>
> "No Christian nation ever felt the pressure and goad of that conscience within it as it faced a program of war-making or war-preparation until now, and the United States is the only nation that feels it acutely now.
>
> "The clean-cut issue of preparedness versus pacifism was never joined in England or Germany or France. These nations, nominally Christian like our own, were far embarked upon a policy of militarism, reenforced by all their traditions, before ever the modern insight into the moral ideals of Jesus was awakened. But the United States, whether through national carelessness or divine providence, has dwelt in virtual unconcern of any possible enemy for many decades, only now to be made aware of the ridiculously unready state in which an invading foe would find us.
>
> "It is under cover of this unconcern, this assumed security, that the pacifist ideal and conscience have had a chance to grow in our national life as they have had no chance to grow in any other nation.
>
> "So that when, on this dark day of international chaos and hatred, it is proposed that the United States arouse itself from its helpless unpreparedness and put on the whole armor of militarism, the proposal strikes the very quick of the Christian conscience that has been growing in the Church throughout the years.
>
> "It is a thrilling prospect that awaits us in the coming political campaign. Every alert churchman must be able to see that the issues are such as to make the campaign the greatest religious revival the nation has ever seen. The Bible will be in the lead of all campaign documents. High above Wilson and Bryan and Root and Roosevelt and all outstanding human leaders will be projected the figure of him whose name is above every name.
>
> "What would Jesus Christ have this nation do?—that question will be asked with a clean-cut urgency never known before and answered with an intelligence and fidelity which no Christian nation has ever before brought to the solution of any moral inquiry."

A national religious crisis is also seen by *The American Friend* in the appearance of "preparedness" as a political issue. The silent or spoken consent of so many church papers regarding the preparedness campaign, the Quaker editor attributes to a belief in the expediency of a war for defense. But, he declares:

> "If America shall prepare to defend herself against Germany or Japan, why shall we not arm for a speedy campaign of aggressive warfare to subdue both Germany and Japan while they are still unprepared, as being the surer guaranty of our own ultimate protection? . . . . . .
>
> "Both aggressive and defensive warfare is demoralizing in the extreme, both involve the same ill will, the same bloodshed, the same hopelessness for all peoples concerned. And if the Church consents to either without the assurance that there is a better way and turns its back upon the law of love for the whole of humanity, has it not wilfully sacrificed its hold as a religious leader in every department of life? . . . . . .
>
> "The Church by every rule of truth and the fundamental principles of the gospel of love and human brotherhood is bound to condemn the usages of war, both offensive and defensive, and is, therefore, called to universal protest against a program that sanctions or prepares for war under any circumstances."

And from the organ of a denomination perhaps not so pacifist as the Quakers comes a plea for opposition to the "preparedness" movement. "Let us declare to our Representatives and Senators in Congress our opposition to the plans proposed," urges *The Congregationalist* (Boston). "How," it asks, "can we dare to refuse to be Christian in this hour of world-crisis?"

MORE RAILROADS GOING "DRY"

THE MAINTENANCE of top-notch efficiency and the desire to keep abreast of a public sentiment which is growing more and more averse to the liquor business are the chief reasons, according to the Indianapolis *News*, why American railroads are giving up the practise of serving alcoholic liquors on dining- and buffet-cars. After the first of the year, the Denver & Rio Grande is to go "dry." And several important lines of the Middle West, *The News* hears, have decided to do likewise at an early date. Among these are the Michigan Central, the Missouri Pacific, and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. The reasons given by several of the roads running out of Chicago are quoted as follows by the Indianapolis paper:

> "It is too hard to keep track of 'wet' and 'dry' counties through which trains are running, and to conform to the local laws.
>
> "The increase in prohibition sentiment has made the sale of intoxicants an economic loss.
>
> "The sale of intoxicants on trains is inconsistent with the railroad's orders prohibiting employees drinking."

The change and the reasons given are thus commented on in the editorial columns of *The News:*

> "Liquor was served in the dining-cars for the convenience of the public and for the profit of the railroads. Now that they find public sentiment changing and becoming generally averse to the liquor business, the railroads likewise discover that by dispensing liquor on board trains they are actually weakening discipline. Many of the greatest transportation-systems of the country long ago declared in favor of temperance among their workmen, if not, indeed, in favor of absolute prohibition. Promotion and favors are conferred on those who do not drink, and a premium is thus placed on 'efficient abstinence.'
>
> "The Denver & Rio Grande operates in Colorado, Utah, and New Mexico. Colorado will become 'dry' January 1, 1916. On that date the railroad will also declare prohibition throughout the system, altho Utah and New Mexico are not prohibition States. The railroads are finding it embarrassing and increasingly difficult to operate traveling 'blind-tigers.' In these days of county option they wish to observe local laws—which, of course, have the sanction of State legislatures. Passenger-train speed is so great, and some counties are so small, and some dining-car waiters are so slow, that it is not impossible to order a drink in a 'wet' county only to have it delayed by the train's entrance into 'dry' territory. The railroads, of course, have not always obeyed the law. But they are not blind to efficiency and public policy. . . . . . .
>
> "Ohio, Pennsylvania, some of the New England States, and all of the prohibition States of the country have passed laws prohibiting the sale of intoxicants on railroad-trains. In some States where local-option laws are in force, as in this State, the presence in the statute-books of a law permitting the sale of liquor on railroad-trains really creates a class distinction. Those who have the money may ride from one station to another for the sole purpose of procuring the liquor which they can not legally procure in 'dry' territory. In this respect there is a conflict which is seriously in need of elimination, if not by the voluntary action of the railroads, then by the legislature."

REVIEWS - OF - NEW - BOOKS

THE YEAR'S BEST HOLIDAY-BOOKS—FORTY FOR ADULTS, THIRTY FOR CHILDREN

Readers will find in this and following pages a selected list of books suitable for holiday-gifts, the list having been restricted to seventy books, forty being for adults and thirty for young persons. In making it up the aim was to choose only such books as were believed to be among the very best of the year for the purpose named. This is the tenth presentation in THE LITERARY DIGEST of an annual Christmas-list of books for holiday-gifts.

I

FORTY BOOKS FOR ADULTS

Aldrich, Mildred. A Hilltop on the Marne. Illustrations and maps. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25 net.

Many magazine-readers during this last year, had they been asked to choose, among innumerable personal impressions of the war, those that stood out most poignant and memorable, would have named Mildred Aldrich's letters from her little house on the Marne which appeared in *The Atlantic Monthly*. Written between June 3 and September 8, 1914, they have now been collected into a book. The author is a Boston woman who has for many years lived in Paris. The month before the war opened she installed herself in a cottage overlooking the Marne valley, planted a rose garden, and made ready for a tranquil summer—when the Germans came. Miss Aldrich refused to leave her house, and before she knew it her hilltop became one of the pivotal points of the greatest battles at that time in all history. Having a fresh eye and a racy pen, Miss Aldrich simply put down what she saw. The result is a record of thrilling events of a kind not likely to be duplicated.

Anderson, A. J. The Romance of Leonardo da Vinci. Illustrated. New York: Brentanos. $3.75 net.

Most people nowadays, Mr. Anderson says, seem to think that the great artists of the Renaissance were born "old masters," instead of having become such in the imagination of after-times. It is to correct this impression as regards the most personally fascinating and romantic of them that he has written this book in the "moving-picture" manner. It is not one of those essentially fictitious compositions that extract from great historic figures only the elements that have a sensational appeal. It is a serious critical biography, carefully analyzing Leonardo's work in various fields, the human background being utilized to the utmost. There is a photogravure frontispiece, with half-tones and line-drawings distributed through the book or set in the text.

Anderson, Mrs. Larz. The Spell of Belgium. Boston: The Page Company. $2.50 net.

Mrs. Anderson is the wife of a former American Minister to Belgium, and as such saw Belgian life with an intimacy not given to the ordinary tourist or foreign resident. Her book, however, is not confined strictly to personal reminiscence and observation, but aims rather to give a comprehensive account of the life of the country past and present. There are chapters on Belgian history, Belgian politics, Belgium's ancient art and recent literature, the workshops of Belgium, motoring in Flanders, Brussels before the war, and Belgium's part in the war itself. The style is gossipy and informal and the personal note runs through the volume from first to last. Of special interest is Mrs. Anderson's account of diplomatic life in the Belgian capital and of the royal family, whom she saw under intimate conditions. King Albert, oddly enough, imprest her as "German rather than French in type." The volume is an addition to the well-known "Spell Series," in which have been issued many popular narratives of travel in foreign lands.

Baker, C. H. Collins (Editor). The Art Treasures of Great Britain. 4to, unpaged. New York: Dutton & Co. $5 net.

With this volume is begun an unusually attractive series of volumes which are to "give some representative idea of the variety and wide appeal of the art treasures" of Great Britain. In this issue are reproduced in half-tone or color fifty-six pieces of art, ranging from a part of the Parthenon frieze to Whistler's "Symphony in White," from Jan de Mabuse's "Adoration of the Kings," to K'ang Hsi vases. Here are Rembrandt's "Ilchester" painting of himself, Gainsborough's "Hon. Mrs. Graham," Penicaud's "Annunciation" in painted enamel, Holbein's "Derick Born," Hogarth's "Rake's Progress," Rodin's "L'Idole Eternelle," Titian's "Portrait of a Man," Reynolds's "Countess of Salisbury," and others as compelling in beauty—and not one of the lot that, but for mutilating a beautiful volume, one does not feel like abstracting and framing. A page of text accompanies each picture, telling of the artist and of the particular work here reproduced. It is a satisfying volume.

Beveridge, Albert J. What Is Back of the War? 8vo, pp. 430. Indianapolis: Bobbs-Merrill Company. $2 net.

Former Senator Beveridge's letters from various parts of the seat of war, as here collected and expanded, present his conclusions respecting the great conflict. He visited Germany, France, and Great Britain, where he interviewed many notables, including in Germany the Kaiser and the Imperial Chancellor, as well as General von Hindenburg; in France, Hanotaux, Bergson, and Schneider, the proprietor of the works at Le Creusot; in England, Lord Bryce, Lord Newton, G. B. Shaw, and Sir Gilbert Parker. He saw battle-fronts from German and French sides. His impressions were thus gained from somewhat extended intercourse and sightseeing. Mr. Beveridge is a partizan of the Germans and a pronounced Anglophobe. He practically condemns the British for freedom of the press, while he praises Germany for a solidarity of sentiment which, at least in part, has come from dictation or supervision, of opinion. He suggests that Germany as dictator of Europe is no menace. In a final chapter the results of the war on the social structure of Europe are forecast. The book is a better, because more skilful, contribution to the German cause than many others published, at least in English.

Comstock, Sarah. Old Roads from the Heart of New York. Journeys To-day by Ways of Yesterday, within Thirty Miles around the Battery. With 100 illustrations by the author and others. 8vo, pp. 400. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50 net.

Useful alike to the motorist, the driver, and the pedestrian will be this volume on the old highways leading out of New York. Such familiar names as the Jericho and Richmond Turnpikes, the Boston and Albany Post Roads, and the Saw Mill River Road figure prominently in its pages. But there are others, and some are scarcely less interesting, because of later, if not quite recent, associations. The text is miscellaneous in character and yet always interesting to any student of early days in this part of the country. The illustrations are particularly fine, both as to their interest and the excellence of their reproduction. The author, so far as possible, makes for the reader a tour over these famous highways for a distance of thirty miles from the Battery. She thus goes to Long Island, Staten Island, New Jersey, and those parts of New York State embraced in Rockland and Westchester counties. It was a novel scheme and has been well worked out.

Cram, Ralph Adams. Heart of Europe. Illustrated. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2 net.

The "heart of Europe," in Mr. Cram's definition, is that region between the Rhine and the Seine which has been so sadly devastated during the present war, a region where, as he says, more history has been made and recorded in art than in any other equal space on the earth's surface. Regardless of changing boundaries and racial antipathies the essential spirit of this region, according to the author's argument, is one and indivisible and its monuments a common heritage of the warring nations, a fact which lends to their destruction a peculiar poignancy. Mr. Cram discusses in detail the medieval art of this region and its later and no less splendid civic art, the work of the fifteenth-century painters, the masters of Gothic sculpture, and the lesser arts, tapestry, weaving, metal-working, etc. But as an architect himself the author naturally lays special emphasis on the famous monuments of medieval building, of which he offers many an eloquent panegyric.

Duncan, Norman. Australian Byways. Illustrated. Crown 8vo. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.75 net.

Undoubtedly to Americans the least known of the six continents is the white man's continent of Australia. No recent book is better calculated than Mr. Duncan's to give just that manifold, picturesque, touch-and-go information which gives the reader an appetite for organized knowledge. It is an informal account of a journey along the frontiers of Australian civilization, mainly avoiding the big cities that are just like all other big cities and seeking out the most primitive and characteristic points and aspects of life in the desert, in the gold-fields, in the cattle-

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country, and the jungle. There are journeys by stage-coach and on camel-back; Mr. Duncan sought out the old pioneers, the native blacks, the kangaroo-hunters. He tells tales of pearl-fishing and cannibal feasts, and gives much information also about the social, political, and practical achievements and problems of the Australian people. The book is illustrated in color and in black and white.

Dunn, Arthur Wallace. Gridiron Nights: Humorous and Satirical Views of Politics and Statesmen as Presented by the Famous Dining Club. 125 illustrations. Large octavo, pp. xvi-371. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $5 net.

A history of the famous Gridiron Club of Washington, covering thirty years, is here presented in fine form. It is dedicated to Washington correspondents, "who for thirty years contributed their share of wit and wisdom to an organization which, in its own way, records the history of the times." Profusely illustrated with bizarre political sketches and caricatures and abounding in anecdotes, it offers an instructive but humorous, sometimes satirical, commentary of a most interesting period. The humor is of the amiable type, however, and the satire always without a trace of rancor. Among members and guests of the club have been numbered the most prominent men in the country. At times a foreign celebrity has been captured to grace a dinner, the most notable success being perhaps Cardinal Satolli, the Papal delegate, who appeared at a Gridiron banquet clad in the garb of a prince of the Church. Grover Cleveland was the only President who declined to attend Gridiron dinners. Cleveland, the only Democratic President of his time, did not love overwell the journalists of his day. The frivolity of newspaper men enjoying a night off was something he could not quite relish. Perhaps the gridiron, the chosen symbol of these ephemeral historians, was too suggestive for that inflexible and Roman-like President. Roosevelt and Taft, on the other hand, became the darlings of the club. Mr. Dunn has written a highly entertaining narrative of this famous organization and its gastronomic exploits. The Gridiron was patterned on the old Clover Club of Philadelphia, but in time it far outranked that jovial society, its parent. From small beginnings it has become perhaps the most famous dining club in America, and beyond all question the most enjoyable.

Dwight, H. G. Constantinople, Old and New. Small 4to, pp. xxiv-567. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $5 net.

Romance and history intertwine in Constantinople with traditions that go back to 656 B.C., and history that includes the rule of Greek, Persian, Macedonian, Gaul, Roman, and Turk, each of whom left its impress. Now that it has become a prize sought by warring hosts, interest in it is fresh and acute. Mr. Dwight's volume is not a history, except as history is interwoven in descriptions of the composite which forms the city—its people, objects, and localities. As Constantinople is the author's birthplace, he knows it as his home. The touch of affection for one's native land appears on every page. Life in hut and palace, in the marts of trade, on the water-front, and in retired nooks comes within the reader's ken under the author's guidance. Few books of the kind have been more satisfying.

Dyer, Walter A. Early American Craftsmen. Illustrated. New York: The Century Company. $2.40 net.

Altho almost everybody nowadays cherishes some heirloom of the days of our forefathers, and it is the general belief that household appointments—furniture, clocks, glassware, and the like—were made more skilfully, more substantially, and more artistically then than now, we have seldom considered the question that the makers of such remarkable things must have been themselves remarkable men. And, indeed, they were, as research is beginning to prove. Mr. Dyer, an expert in Americana, has unearthed the stories of our old craftsmen, worthies like Pfyfe, the cabinet-maker, and "Baron" Stiegel, creator of beautiful glass, the Willards of clock-making fame, and McIntire, master-carpenter of Salem; and his investigations prove that a vast amount of talent has been permitted to pass unappreciated in our social history. In addition to their lives and characters he gives much information about their work, which he carefully classifies, adding the necessary data about prices and values. The book is fully illustrated and is uniform in format with the same author's "The Lure of the Antique."

Eberlein, Harold Donaldson. The Architecture of Colonial America. Illustrated with photographs by Mary Northend and others. Pp. 284. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.50.

Architecture reveals the social and domestic habits of our forbears. An intelligent study of the past should have a favorable reflex action on the architectural activities of our own day. If the buildings of former days tell what manner of men and women lived in them, the study of architecture is a study of the history of humanity. The present author calls particular attention to a distinction between Colonial architecture and the architecture of Colonial America. The latter has two styles, or varieties, one "Colonial," the other, more formal, called "Georgian," which was directly transplanted from England. Colonial architecture is exprest by one form in New England, another in the Dutch colonies of New York State, a third in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware, and a fourth in the South. All these types possess a healthy flavor that smacks of the manly vigor of the pioneer and of his originality.

Gibbons, Herbert Adams. Paris Reborn. Illustrated. New York: The Century Company. $2 net.

During the last year many conventional ideas of the French, and especially of Paris and the Parisians, have been strangely revised; and, in fact, according to Mr. Gibbons, a similar change has come over Paris itself. Under the stress of the war it has been born again. Mr. Gibbons, who has lived in the French capital of late years, presents in this book an amplified diary written during the first five months of the war and reflecting the fluctuations of emotion and incident out of which sprang this rebirth of consecrated earnestness. Having unusually sharp eyes and ears, he noted a hundred and one significant details, conversations, rumors, and the like in which the life of the city and its people was reflected. His book is essentially anecdotal, a vivid and animated record of a memorable time. The illustrations, in black and white on tinted paper, are by Lester G. Hornby, the etcher.

Hedin, Sven. With the German Armies in the West. With 119 illustrations and four maps. Octavo, pp. xvi-402. New York: John Lane Company. $3.50.

Dr. Sven Hedin's volume has been accepted as an authoritative sketch of German military operations in Belgium and France. The Kaiser accorded him special facilities for observing operations there. His narrative is, therefore, the record of an "eye-witness," and possesses the realistic character of that class of writing. Mr. Lane, his publisher, vouches for the narrative as "essentially a record of the facts as Sven Hedin saw them." The book aims to counteract misleading assertions by English writers, to the effect that the German organization was deficient and its equipment poor. The author has a lively style, characteristically German. His narrative is not lacking in color. The desolation left in Belgium and northern France is described with ample detail. Grand Admiral von Tirpitz is presented as "regally tall and straight," and, after the Emperor, the German who has "worked hardest for the German Navy."

Hoeber, Arthur. The Barbizon Painters. Illustrated. New York: Frederick H. Stokes Company. $1.75 net.

An extraordinary romance will always attach to that remarkable group of French painters, Millet, Rousseau, Corot, and the rest who found their inspiration in the woods of Fontainebleau and almost identified the name of little Barbizon with the art of landscape. Mr. Hoeber, who was an associate of the National Academy and a capable artist himself, and whose sudden death was keenly deplored, has in this volume described their lives, their characters, the trials they experienced, their final triumphs, and their influence and position in the modern art world. He provides at the same time a skilful analysis of their work from the painter's point of view. The text is supplemented with eighty-seven reproductions in sepia of the most characteristic work of the Barbizon group.

Irving, Washington. Knickerbocker's History of New York. With eight illustrations by Maxfield Parrish. Pp. 296. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2.

This edition of Irving's early book has every exterior attraction. In an "apology," written at Sunnyside, in 1848, "Diedrich Knickerbocker" said: "I had intended this as a comical history of our city, but if it has taken an unwarrantable liberty with our early provincial history, it has at least turned attention to that history and provoked research." "Diedrich Knickerbocker" surely succeeded in his avowed intention "to embody the traditions of New York in amusing form, to illustrate its local customs and peculiarities, to clothe home scenes and places with imaginative and whimsical associations—so seldom met in a new country." The book is a classic, wholesome, and scintillating with clever comments, characterized by a perspicacity unusual and embodied in an almost perfect diction.

Kunz, George Frederick, A.M., Ph.D., D.Sc. The Magic of Jewels and Charms. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 1915. $5.

Dr. Kunz, the eminent gem-expert and the author of "Curious Lore of Precious Stones" and other books, has made an exhaustive study in all ages on his present subject. Erudition and scholarship alternate with humor and romance. It is a volume which, as a book of reference as well as interesting information, would

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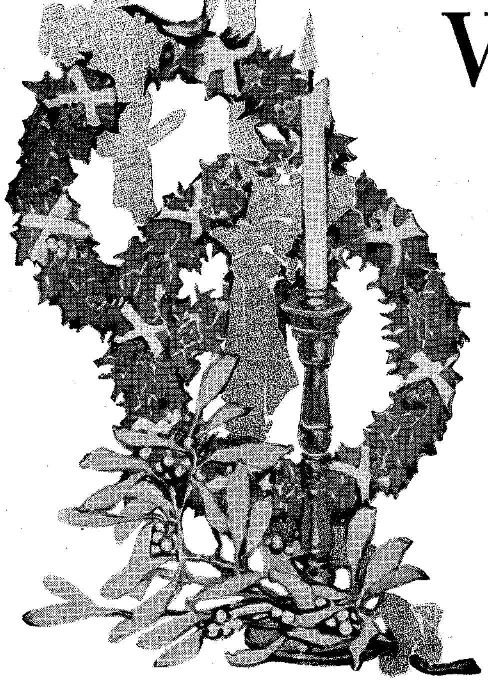

WE SAT together in the dusk, planning for the child. Christmas and the gift were in our minds.

"If," said my wife, "we could give her a *gift within a gift*—something of joy that would endure—what a gift that would be!"

Her eyes kindled.

"If we could make the gift something whose joy could not only be deep and powerful but *fruitful for good* through all her life," she went on, "that would be the great gift."

"The gift of a broader, happier life," I said, catching her spirit.

Her voice rose with enthusiasm.

"That's it," she cried, "the gift of a broader, happier life! If we could give *that* to our child for our gift this Christmas!"

She was tremulous with enthusiasm. What could we give? For an instant she was silent, and then she had found the answer:

"The gift of the love of music!"

* * *

Nothing would do then but that we should commence our search. We had read of the Pianola and how it creates and preserves that love in a child at the most dangerous time of all—when ambition is being crushed by the monotony of scales and exercises.

We knew that the great musicians of the world advised it, because it develops the interpretative instinct at the very time when these same scales and exercises are only developing "finger efficiency."

So we went to see a Pianola for ourselves and hear it for the first time. Then we sat down comfortably while the salesman explained that the Pianola *was* a piano if one wanted to use it as such. But it was far more than that.

He touched the Metrostyle, one of the remarkable inventions which humanized and helped to make an interpretative instrument of the automatic piano. He showed how it was easily possible—simply by making the pointer follow the wavy red line on the roll before one—to vary the time and make it consonant with the very feeling of the composer himself. He showed how, by the simple swinging back and forth of this wonderful lever, one could change the time just as one wished.

He showed us the Themodist cuttings on the same roll by which the melody sang sweetly forth, taking its place predominately above the base—and without the thumping effect familiar to so many "players." He showed us how the Sustaining Pedal develops sweet, rounded tone-bodies which I knew were only to be acquired by years of pedal study by the greatest pianist. He even played before us there a little piece with so moving and tender an appeal, with so touching and varied a tenderness of tone, as fairly to bring tears to the eyes.

It seemed impossible that any automatic instrument could reflect so intimately every feeling which moved the player while he played.

"But," I said, astonished, "could I play that?"

"Perhaps not so well as I—at first," he smiled —"but try for yourself!"

I sat at the instrument and tried "In my Neighbor's Garden," an exquisite little piece by Nevin. I followed the wavy Metrostyle line and the music lilted along with quite a touch of the breezy feeling —and with no thumping suggestion in spite of my inexperience. I pedaled softer when he told me and the tones softened too, till one could almost imagine the muted sweetness of the birds among the gentle forests of the flowers.

We bought that Pianola for the little girl that was ours. For we knew that even while she was drudging through the necessary piano lessons, that we had given her something which would develop her taste for the best music, and her sympathetic love and understanding of it, even while she was learning the discouraging mechanical part of music. We knew that we were *preserving* for her the *understanding of music*, the broader, happier life which would take her away from the frets and worries of our little life—while freshening and enlivening her spirit, and keeping it pure.

And, to tell the truth, perhaps there was just a little thought of ourselves, too. Perhaps I thought of *myself* and the blessed hours of rest and relaxation I could have with my mind far away from the worries of a man's work—interpreting for myself the world's most exquisite poetries of sound, and becoming intimately familiar with these master compositions which had been locked doors to me.

Perhaps my dear wife thought of the relaxation *she* might have from the little wearing worries of the home. Perhaps she thought of the happy evenings we all might have, playing the old fond pieces of her girlhood before motherhood came and the opportunities for practice ceased. Perhaps.

But high and clear above all other feelings was the one that we had given at last a Christmas gift with a real significance to our daughter's life, which would beautify and ennoble it and make it worthy even of the sacred festival that gave all Christmas gifts a birth.

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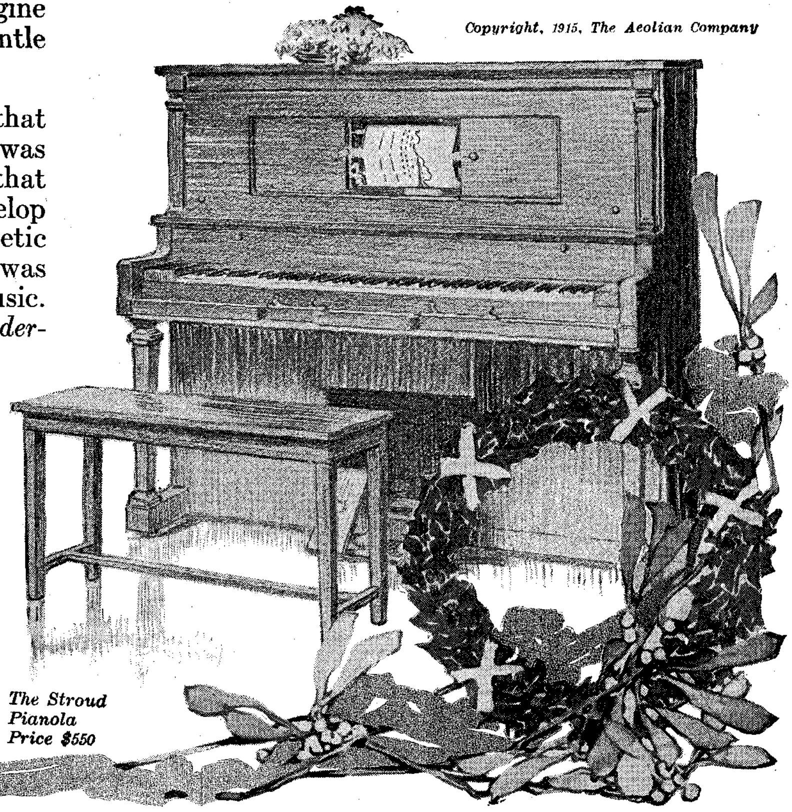

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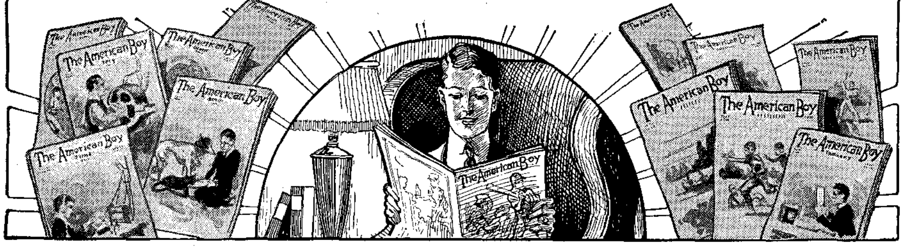

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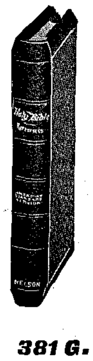

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Lancaster, Robert A., Jr. Historic Virginia Homes and Churches. *316 illustrations. Pp. 527.* Philadelphia and London: J. B. Lippincott Co. $7.50.

The making of this volume involved years of labor and much travel, both by conveyance and on foot. The work includes practically the principal Colonial homes and churches of historic interest in Virginia now standing. Many of them have been destroyed. The writer's aim has been to secure pictures of as early a period as possible so as to show the character of the houses and churches our ancestors built. The book is attractively bound, the edition is limited, and the illustrations are profuse and beautiful, making it, in its protecting box, one of the elegant holiday books. Every section of Virginia has been traversed in search for architectural treasure. The author presents detailed history from the settlement of Jamestown to modern times.

Litchfield, Henrietta (Editor). Emma Darwin: A Century of Family Letters, 1792-1896. 2 vols. *Illustrated. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $7.50 net.*

Emma Darwin, as her letters abundantly prove, ranks with Jane Carlyle and many other Victorian women, among the wives of famous men who were entitled, when they chose it, to celebrity on their own account. But celebrity was the last thing that Mrs. Darwin sought. Her wit and literary talent were essentially of the intimate sort, and that is why the record of her family life makes such delightful reading. A daughter of Josiah Wedgwood, the great potter, and a near relative by marriage of Sismondi, she grew up in an atmosphere of high achievement; and her own letters and those of her mother and sister and of the famous family she finally married into give a remarkably intimate and comprehensive picture of English country life in the early nineteenth century. There are side-lights on Sydney Smith, Madame de Staël, and other figures famous in the intellectual society of the period. But most interesting of all perhaps is the account of Darwin himself in his home life at Down, as reflected in his own hitherto unpublished letters, and letters about him written by various members of his family. The book is illustrated with photogravures and half-tone portraits.

Mason, Caroline Atwater. The Spell of Southern Shores. *Boston: The Page Company.* $2.50 net.

This is another volume in the popular "Spell Series," by an author already known for her "Spell of France" and "Spell of Italy." Of the last very successful book the present volume is in a sense a sequel, for it contains an account of the author's numerous visits to the shores of Italy.

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Mrs. Mason follows the coast from the Ligurian Riviera to the Ionian Sea and thence to the Adriatic, stopping to explore each point of interest or special charm by the way. Sicily especially comes in for a good share of her attention. Like the other volumes in the series this is very fully illustrated both in color and in black and white.

MacGregor, T. D. The Book of Thrift. Why and How to Save and What to do with Your Savings: A Book of Inspiration and Practical Help. With inset illustrations. Pp. xi–349. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $1 net.

Advice and information looking to worthy and worth-while success in life are contained in Mr. MacGregor's book. The world-war resulted in a strain on material resources; it caused unemployment and consequent distress, and demonstrated anew the pressing need for more thrifty living on our part, both as individuals and as a nation. Mr. MacGregor echoes the opinion of Ferrero that Americans are too extravagant. It needed the shock of this war to arouse in us a spirit of conservation in money. Practical aspects of American life closely related to a material prosperity which still astonishes the world are outlined suggestively in this work and are the results of much study, observation, and experience. Many good and wise men have praised economy and insisted that no real success was ever attained when it was wanting.

Morgan, James. In the Footsteps of Napoleon: His Life and Its Famous Scenes. Illustrated. New York: The Macmillan Company. $2.50 net.

There is no counting the books on Napoleon, but Mr. Morgan has adopted a somewhat fresh line in following the career of the great adventurer whose downfall occurred just a hundred years ago. He spent five months actually following the Napoleon trail, starting from Corsica and traveling from city to city, from country to country, envisaging each event of the most eventful life known to history in its own setting and background. It is a method which has been applied during the last few years to a number of other celebrities, and there is no denying that it offers a peculiarly dramatic kind of biographical survey. The present volume is fully illustrated with prints and other pictures collected from many sources.

Munson, Arley. Kipling's India. Illustrated. Large 8vo, pp. xii–204. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Page & Co. $1.50 net.

Kipling's vogue has rather increased than diminished—so his publishers tell us. To this the present volume offers corroboration. Dr. Munson, an American woman physician, presents a guide to the "Kipling country"—Simla, the Himalayas, the Great Desert, the Border Country (Lahore, Benares, etc.), and "On the Road to Mandalay"—in the shape of pen-pictures, abundant quotations from her author, with forty-five excellent photographs. She connects poem and story, character and event, with the scenes through which she leads the reader, and enables him to picture more vividly than he can with unaided imagination the environment of Kim, Mulvaney, Venus Annodomini, Mrs. Haggart, the Fantom Rickshaw, and the numerous progeny of the most vividly photographic portrayer of India, native and foreign, that country has known. The inveterate Kiplingite simply must have this book — nicely written, excellently illustrated, and tastefully bound and stamped.

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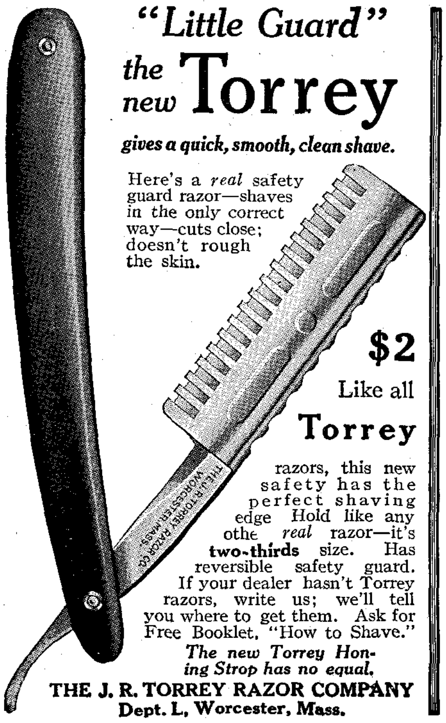
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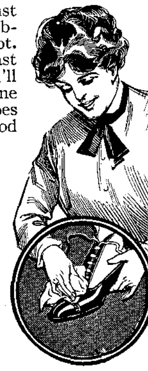

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The Near East from Within. With thirteen photogravure illustrations. Octavo, pp. viii–256. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. $3 net.

In this volume are political memoirs that throw real light on events in the Balkans. The author, as a trusted servant of the Emperor William II., had opportunities to observe events behind the scenes before the great war began. Secret diplomacy is here laid bare with frankness and a wealth of studied details, plans, and projects. The volume has attracted more attention than is usually accorded to an unsigned work. The New York *Sun* described it as "a remarkable book, likely to attract wide attention," while *The Times* alluded to its "extraordinary revelations about the course of German diplomacy regarding Turkey, Egypt, Russia, and the Balkan States." On the outbreak of war, the knowledge the author possest assumed to him such new importance that he felt under an obligation to impart it to the world. "Things which I did not understand seem to have become clear," he says. "Events, the significant purport of which I did not earlier realize, now stand out vivid and strong from the chambers of my memory."

Northend, Mary H. Remodeled Farmhouses. Illustrated. Pp. 264. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $5.

Miss Northend is well known as the author of "Colonial Homes and their Furnishings" and "Historic Homes of New England." She brings to this new work the same wide knowledge and enthusiasm which have made her earlier descriptions delightful and instructive. Our forefathers used rare wisdom in choosing their home-site. American handiwork and workmanship were characterized by superior stanchness and thoroughness, so when love of outdoor life impels one to seek a home outside city limits he finds old homes well adapted to modern transformation. Miss Northend has selected over twenty examples of remodeled farmhouses and minutely describes the changes which transformed them into comfortable, beautiful homes. She considers every detail of arrangement, restoration of woodwork, available spaces, and every type of suitable decoration, papering, and painting, so that the atmosphere may be kept harmonious, and comfort be the keynote of achievement. The illustrations are beautiful.

Palmer, Frederick. My Year of the Great War. Illustrated. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.50 net.

Mr. Palmer has a long record as war-correspondent, and it was expected that he would take front rank among chroniclers of the present war. He is the only official correspondent who was permitted to remain continuously with the French and British armies. He was also accorded the rare privilege of making a visit of inspection to the British fleet, his account of which is one of the unique passages of his book. He was for a time on the firing-line in northern France. He gives a vivid circumstantial description of German rule in Belgium, where he stayed for a time, but from the bitterness of which he escaped as quickly as he could. He notes the satisfaction of the people of Lorraine after the Germans had been driven back, leaving the brewery of Gerbéviller intact, but the church as full of holes as a Swiss cheese. He also visited Berlin, where he became convinced that the German "defensive" plea was "the defensive of a people who think only in the offensive."

Plunkett, Irene. Isabel of Castile and the Making of the Spanish Nation. 8vo, illustrated. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

Of Isabel of Castile the world should know more. Her stanch aid to Columbus formed only a small part of her great career. Hers is really the story of a woman who was a great ruler, worthy to be named with Elizabeth and Catherine. Her life is the history of a nation in the making—the making that led to the great age of Charles V. and Philip II. When Isabel opened her eyes, her country was discredited and divided, the prey of stronger neighbors. When she died it represented, in its union with Aragon, the predominant voice in the councils of Europe. And so it long remained.

"Punch" Cartoons of the Great War. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.50 net.

To convey popular sentiment no medium has ever been so effective as the cartoon. The cartoons of *Punch* particularly have always been taken, with a measure of justice, as having a kind of national sanction. If any one in the future wants to know England's attitude toward the major developments of the present war, let him turn to this volume, in which two hundred or so *Punch* cartoons have been gathered together. They are arranged in groups entitled "The Days Preceding the War," "The Struggle," "Uncle Sam," "The Unspeakable Turk," "Italia," and the like. From the English point of view at least, *Punch's* well-known wits of the pen—Bernard Partridge, Raven-Hill, and George Morrow, especially—have undeniably risen to the occasion. One notes among their work a number of drawings already widely known outside their original setting, and destined perhaps to remain in a sense historic. The "Study of a Prussian Family Having its Morning Hate," for instance, is one that students of popular conceptions and misconceptions will not readily let die.

Robinson, A. G. Cuba, Old and New. With 20 full-page illustrations from original photographs. Small 8vo, cloth, ornamental. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75 net.

Mr. Robinson has already published a valuable book on Cuba, under the title "Cuba and the Intervention." His aim in this, his second book on the subject, was to present the main points in Cuban history, keeping in mind the needs of readers for better knowledge in reaching any real understanding of the relations of the United States to Cuba. He writes after nearly twenty years of contact with Cuban affairs and from many visits to the island. He has had personal acquaintance with men who have been prominent since the American occupation. Besides dealing with the political history, there are chapters on the island's natural features and economic resources. Other chapters give information for tourists.

Rogers, Robert W. Babylonia and Assyria. Illustrated. Two volumes. New York: The Abingdon Press. $10.

This is a revised, largely rewritten, and expanded edition of Dr. Rogers's well-known and important work, first published in 1900. More than 400 pages have here been added to the original edition. The account of excavations made in the valley of the Tigris and Euphrates is brought down to the present day, in the light of the latest discoveries. In this oldest of settled countries, the supposed site of the

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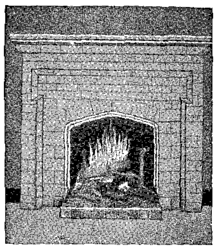

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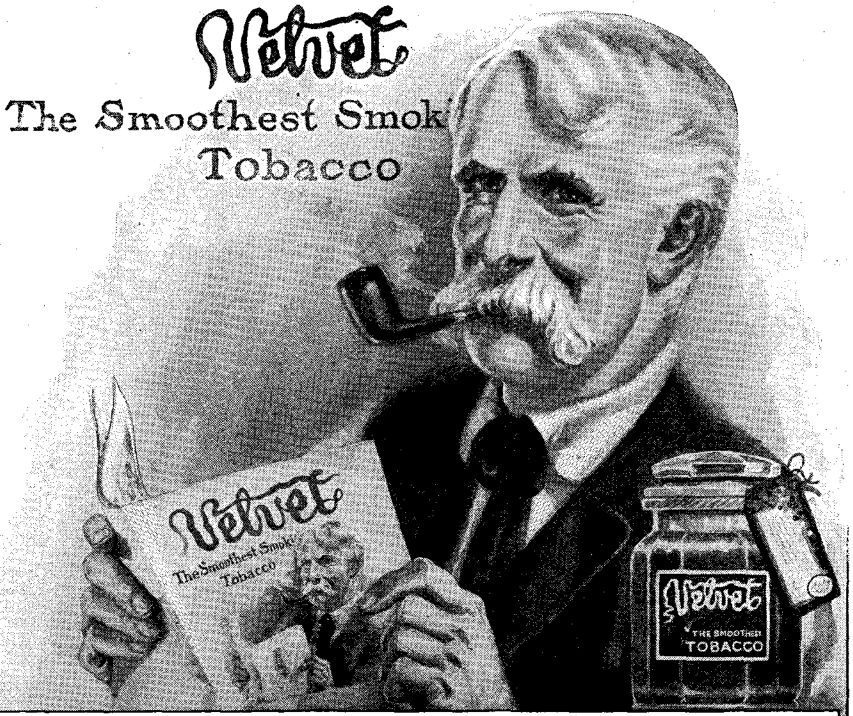

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Rolland, Romain. Some Musicians of Former Days. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.50 net.

The author of "Jean-Christophe" displayed in that work so profound a knowledge of music and musicians that there is nothing surprizing in his having built up, alongside his immense fame as a novelist, a fame scarcely less enviable in the field of musical criticism. The present work is a companion volume to Rolland's "Musicians of To-day," already in its third American edition. It consists of six essays, "The Beginning of Opera," "Luigi Rossi's 'Orfeo,'" "Notes on Lully," and papers on Glück, Grétry, and Mozart as revealed in his letters. An air in musical notation from Rossi's "Orfeo," the first opera played in Paris, closes the volume. The essays contain all manner of personal impressions, biographical material, brief passages of analysis, and a copious quotation of musical phrases.

Shaw, Anna Howard, D.D., M.D. With collaboration of E. Jordan. Pp. 336. New York and London: Harper & Brothers. $3.

Much in the early life of Dr. Shaw is not generally known, but those early years have vital interest for thoughtful readers. They are actually as good as many stories. Dr. Shaw has possest not only a purpose, but a sense of humor. Descended from the Shaws of Rothiemurchus, in Scotland, she was born in 1847, at Newcastle-on-Tyne, one of several children, the mother and six children following the father to America in 1851. She writes of an exciting voyage and subsequent family poverty in Massachusetts, after which came a removal to Michigan, where she became a veritable hewer of wood and drawer of water. Difficulties innumerable were encountered with a smiling front and an invincible determination. Lessons valuable to any one may be drawn from her life. Her pages are full of vital facts.

Sherrill, Charles H. French Memories of Eighteenth-Century America. Illustrated. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2 net.

French memoirs are unfailingly entertaining, but this volume has for Americans an additional interest. Virtually it is a picture of American life as our forefathers lived it—their politics, their amusements, their dress, their social entertainments—seen through French eyes. Mr. Sherrill, formerly ambassador to the Argentine Republic, was given access by the French Government to quantities of unpublished material in the various Parisian archives, and from these and fifty or more published memoirs of French men and women who visited this country between 1775 and 1800 he has put together a complete survey of society during the Revolutionary epoch. The volume is illustrated with paintings and engravings of the period.

Thayer, William Roscoe. The Life and Letters of John Hay. Illustrated. 2 vols. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $5 net.

There are many persons probably who would agree with Mr. Howells in ranking John Hay as the ablest statesman of his time. Among American public men of the last two generations there was no more vivid and engaging personality. This was largely true because, in our generation of specialized efficiency, Hay was an almost unique example of the well-rounded public man of an earlier day, a statesman who was also a poet and a man of letters. The record of his life and correspondence would have had a many-sided appeal, even if the task of editing them had fallen into less competent hands than those of the author of "The Life and Times of Cavour." Mr. Thayer's work is based on a mass of letters, diaries, and other manuscript material turned over to him by Mr. Hay's family. Hay's early life in Illinois, his years of service as Lincoln's private secretary, his diplomatic life in Spain, France, Austria, and England, his career as Secretary of State and as an editor and man of letters, taken together, form one of the most important and intimate records of our social history during the last half-century. Not the least interesting aspect of the book is the light it throws on many figures still active in American affairs.

Ticknor, Caroline (Editor). Dr. Holmes's Boston. Illustrated. Pp. 214. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $6.

An inspiring subject has here given Miss Ticknor the opportunity of presenting a book satisfactory in many ways. It aims to present the Boston of Holmes as set forth by himself; passages have been gleaned from his works and been fitted together in chronological order. His reflections and his descriptions make a picturesque whole. They could with equal truthfulness be said to reveal "Boston's Dr. Holmes." Boston loved its little poet-doctor, and so does every one who is familiar with his work. His love for the State House and its gilded dome, the Boston Common and its elms, was a vital part of his being. In inimitable language he "discoursed upon the city's problems, pointed out roguishly its eccentricities, touched gently its sorrows, and enlivened and instructed his fellow minds with his flow of wit and wisdom." Boston was, with him, a "state of mind" and bears the imprint of the personality of one who called his State House the "Hub" of the solar system. One feels almost as tho reading old letters of a well-loved relative when perusing these intimate criticisms of places and people, and fits his life and experiences into the poetic quotations chosen by the editor. His pride in and love of his city are constantly illustrated. We have here a beautiful book, human, humorous, and all-embracing in its friendly understanding of human life and its every-day problems. It reveals the best of Boston, as described by one who loved it.

White, Stewart Edward. The Rediscovered Country. Map and many illustrations. Garden City, L. I.: Doubleday, Page & Co. $2.

Mr. White in this volume goes far away from his accustomed fields, penetrating as he does the game-fields of British East Africa, while, on one of his trips, he entered German East Africa between Lakes Natron and Victoria Nyanza, where he found a region still unknown to white men. It was two years ago that he set out for this country. The book contains his diary of his trip. It describes the country, climate, and game-fields, not to mention the many adventures of the author and his companion, Mr. Cunninghame.

Williams, Sherman. New York's Part in History. Illustrations and Maps. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $2.50 net.

While the history of New York has been neglected, according to Mr. Williams, that of Massachusetts has received an unfair

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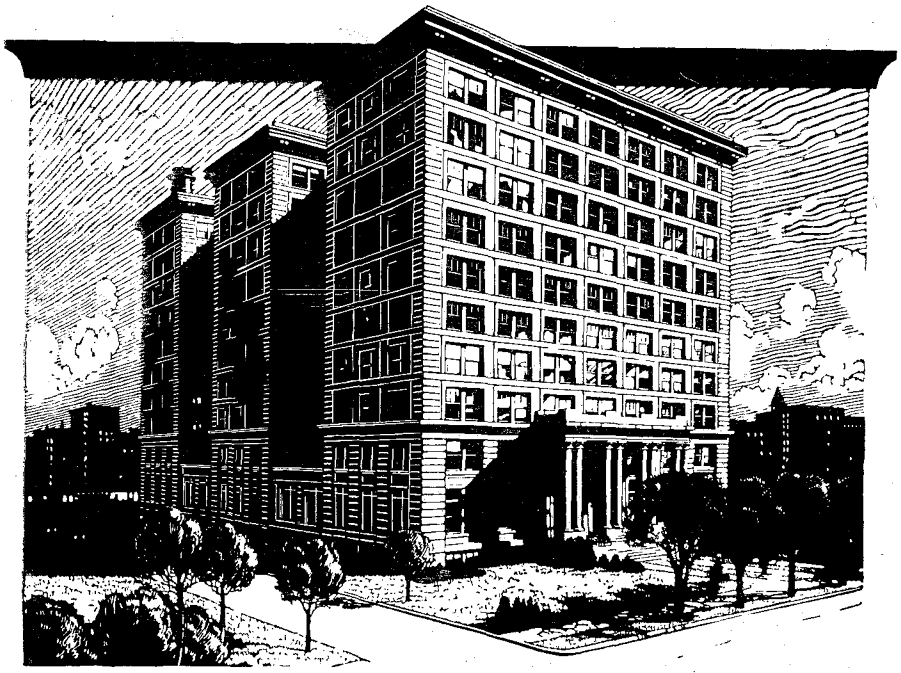

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degree of attention, owing to the fact that most of our distinguished historians have been born and bred in the Bay State. All this, to follow our author, is particularly true of New York's part in the Revolution. How many people know that Bunker Hill and the Boston Massacre were duplicated in the neighborhood of Manhattan, with equally important results? The "New York Tea-Party" was as significant as its rival of Boston Harbor. But Mr. Williams is not concerned with the Revolution alone. He describes New York under the Indians, under the Dutch, and under the English, in the days of Hamilton, Livingston, and Fulton, as well as the Erie Canal, and the achievements of Seward. In a final chapter he describes the public-school system of the State. The author is Chief of the School Libraries Division of the University of the State of New York. His volume has been prepared with much sense of proportion and is written in an attractive style.

Winter, William. Vagrant Memories. Illustrated. New York: Geo. H. Doran Company. $3 net.

No writer on the theater in America has a longer memory or a wider acquaintance with its great figures past and present than Mr. Winter. His various volumes are coming to form a veritable and invaluable library of stage-annals. In the present work Mr. Winter tells of Lester Wallack and his gifted cousin, James W. Wallack, Jr., Augustin Daly and his famous company, William Warren, of the old Boston Museum, Henry Irving, Forbes-Robertson, Mark Smith, the old comedian, Edwin Adams (of "Enoch Arden" fame), and his intimate friends of this generation, E. H. Sothern and Julia Marlowe. Not so much their private lives as their ideals and the technique of their art are his theme. He tells many amusing anecdotes. One of the virtues of his method is to give circumstantial details of the appearance and mannerisms of actors—a method that is unequaled for bringing before the reader's eye the concrete impression of great moments and personages of the past.

Young, Norwood. Napoleon in Exile: Elba. With 51 illustrations. Large octavo, pp. 336. **Napoleon in Exile: St. Helena.** With two colored frontispieces and 100 illustrations. Two volumes. Large octavo. Pp. 347-368. Philadelphia: John C. Winston Company. $7 net.

It is now a hundred years since Napoleon went headlong to ruin at Waterloo and something like an eclipse settled over the Napoleonic *épopée*. For a considerable time little was published about him. But every detail in his life in later years has been made familiar to all well-read persons until he stands revealed, not as his worshipers desired, but about as he was. The three volumes before us form a notable contribution to this literature. They contain new material both in the text and the illustrations. The Elban episode has not heretofore received the attention from historians that it deserved. Mr. Young thinks it reveals Napoleon "unencumbered by the weight of the empire and not yet given up to the pose for posterity." It largely explains St. Helena. Madame Mere, Marie Louise, Pauline Bonaparte, Madame Walewski, frequently appear on the scene. The two volumes dealing with the St. Helena supplement the one on Elba, and contain valuable matter. Mr. Young takes issue with O'Meara, Las Cases, Autommarchi, and Montholon, whose writings, he says, are "tainted with deliberate misrepresentation and false-hood." There is an apparently complete rehabilitation of Sir Hudson Loew, who for nearly a century has borne the weight of execration for supposed persecution of Napoleon.

Zwemer, Samuel M. Childhood in the Moslem World. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: Fleming H. Revell Company. $2 net.

Dr. Zwemer, author of "Arabia, the Cradle of Islam," who was so recently in this country preparing for an early return to the Near East, in this volume makes a plea for Mohammedan children. It is accompanied by profuse illustrations made from a remarkable collection of fine photographs. The claims of children living under the influence of Islam are eloquently set forth. Both in text and in illustrations, Dr. Zwemer's book covers ground hitherto practically untouched in Mohammedan literature. Its value lies primarily in the fact that the author knows his subject thoroughly, having studied it at first hand.

II

THIRTY BOOKS FOR CHILDREN

Alcott, Louisa M. Little Women. Illustrated by Jessie Willcox Smith. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.50 net.

Miss Alcott's famous book for girls has received very sympathetic treatment at the hands of Jessie Willcox Smith, who has done for it a number of full-page color illustrations. The edition is further embellished with gorgeous gilt edges, reminding one of the "Poetic Garlands," which graced every household in years gone by. We welcome any issue of "Little Women," and we are sure that there must always be a sale for a book of this character.

Bailey, Marian E. Boys' and Girls' Ask-At-Home Questions. Pp. 247. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25 net.

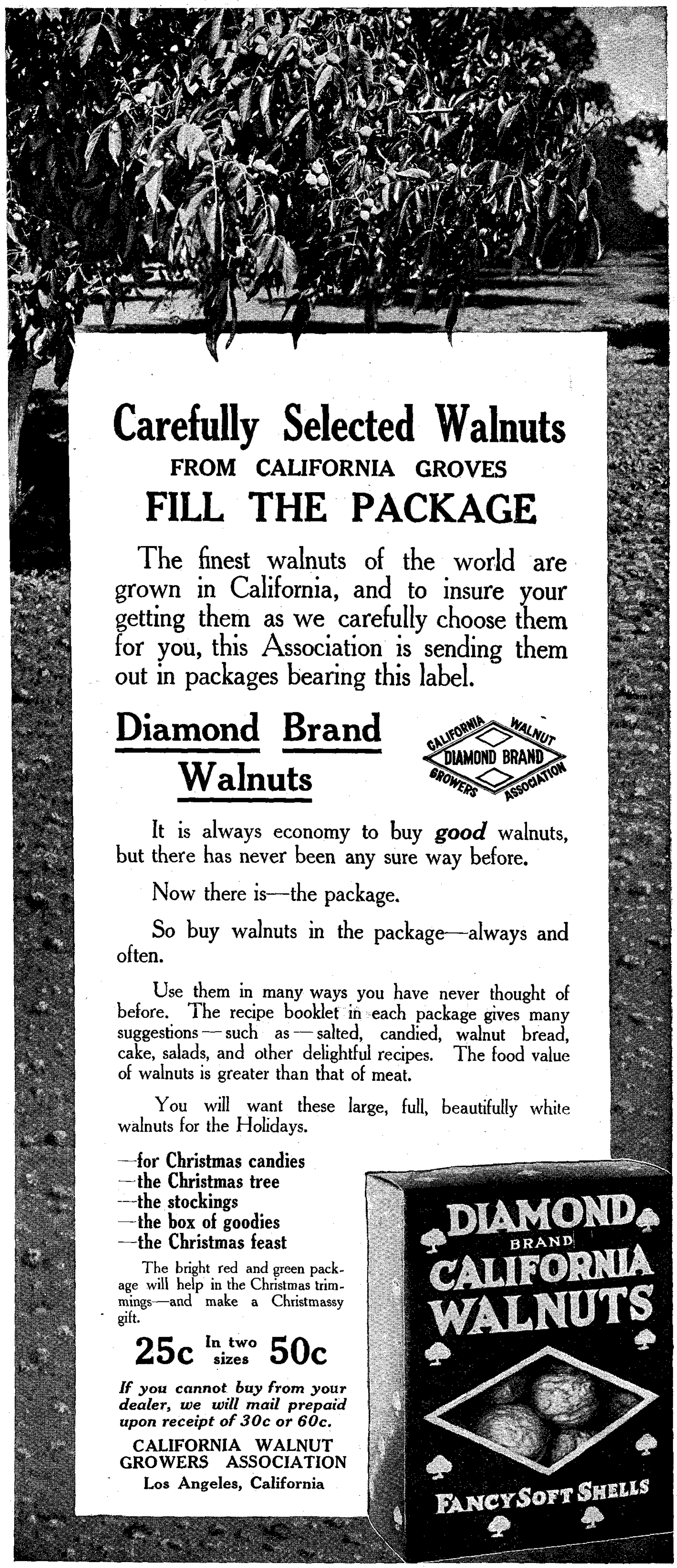
Marian Bailey balks at nothing in this interesting book. It is a catechism of useful knowledge. There are over three hundred and ten questions. He who knew the answers to all of them would be well fortified, not only against children, but against the world. The author subdivides her subject into questions about live things out-of-doors—about the sky, the earth, the air, water, and natural laws. There are twenty chapters. For want of a better title to give to the final chapter, she calls it "Just Questions." That describes her book. It is just questions!

Barbour, Ralph Henry. Left-Tackle Thayer. Illustrated by C. M. Relyea. Pp. 338. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25 net.

This is one of Mr. Barbour's football-stories, wherein a new student at Brimfield Academy tries for the team, becomes a member, and works his way through awkwardness to victory. Mr. Barbour is detailed and thorough in his description of the "game."

Brown, Abbie Farwell. Kisington Town. Pp. 213. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25 net.

Miss Brown has drawn her chief inspiration from the general spirit of the times. Her title-page bears the significant motto, "Blessed are the peacemakers." The story deals with the imaginary town of Kisington, besieged by a war-lord and his militaristic followers—a war-lord whose mustache, as shown by the illustration, gives one the idea that we have seen such a war-lord before. To show that the pen is mightier than the sword, or that the read word is mightier than gunpowder, the



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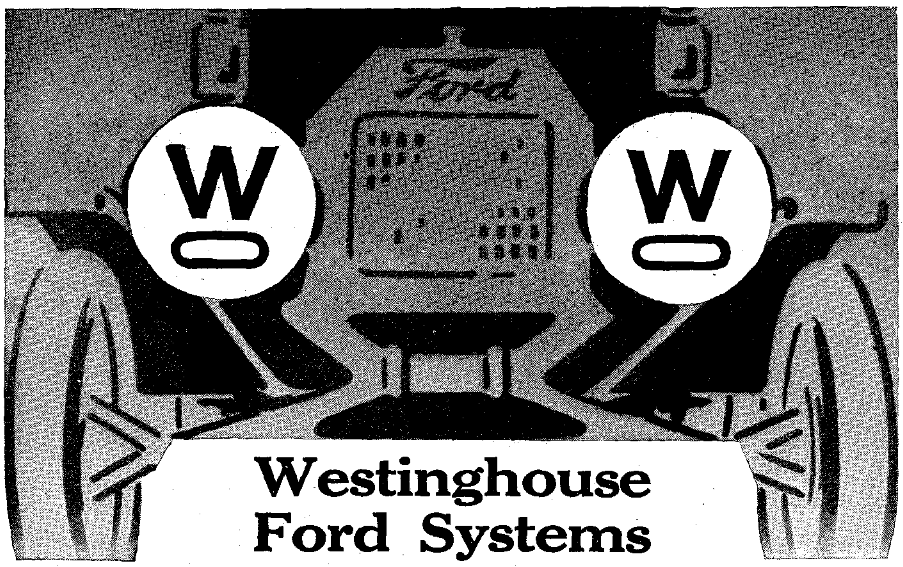

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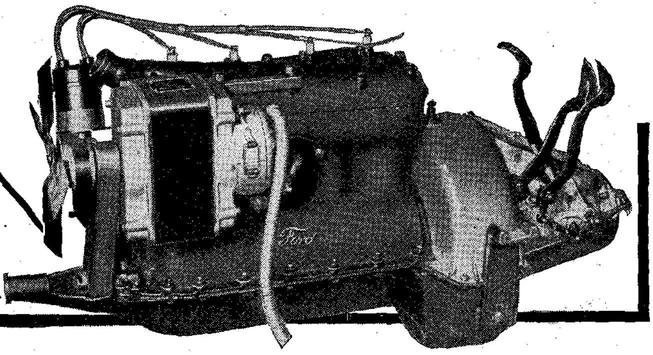

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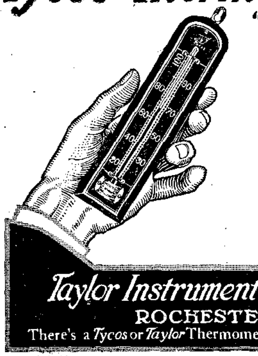

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besieging monarch visits Kisington himself, to see the places that have been the scenes of the stories, with the result that the war comes to a very speedy end, and all because of a boy's power to read. The book should be cordially greeted by librarians. Miss Brown has a sense of humor regarding American libraries. There is much entertainment throughout the stories.

Burnett, Frances Hodgson. The Lost Prince. Pp. 415. New York: The Century Company. $1.35 net.

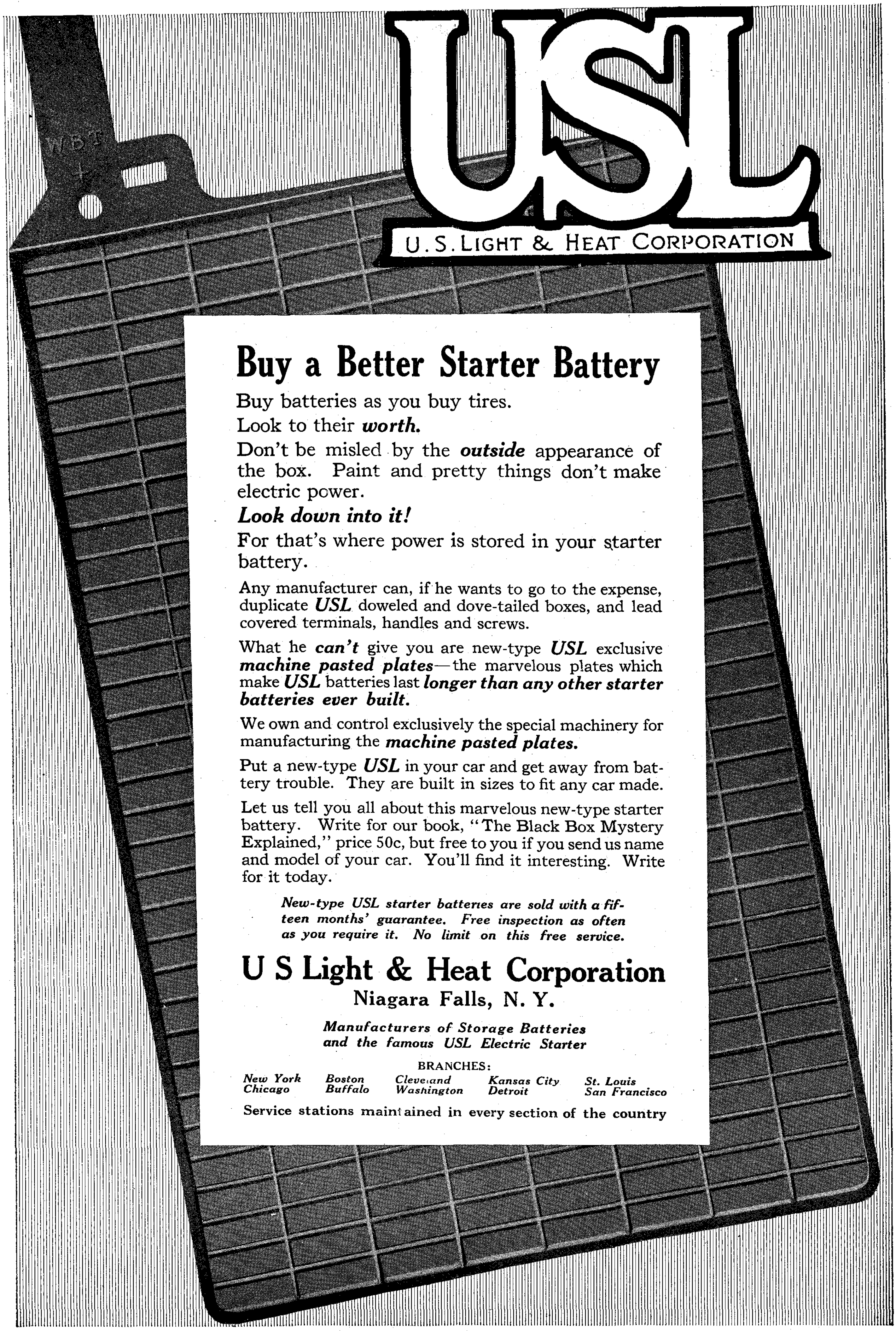
Mrs. Burnett's latest story has a romantic fascination that carries it outside the realm of distinctively juvenile publications. It is as interesting for old readers as for young. It is much on the order of "The Prisoner of Zenda." One can very readily guess, at the beginning, that tho the lost Prince may have lived five hundred years before the story opens, the father of the little hero is none other than a descendant of the lost Prince, waiting to come into his own again as King of Samavia. No boy or girl reader will fail to appreciate the beauty of the relationship which exists between the young hero and his father, as well as between the young hero and a little cripple boy off the streets of London, who becomes his bosom friend and companion. These boys together are selected by the king, who is to come into his own again, for a pilgrimage through London, Paris, Berlin, and other large cities, in order to spread the news that it is time for all good Samavians to rise and rescue their blest country from the hands of designing parties. Mrs. Burnett's style is charming, even tho at times there is a tendency to be a little oversentimental. "The Lost Prince" may not be as popular among children as "Little Lord Fauntleroy," but it will meet with the cordial reception which greeted "The Secret Garden."

Chapin, Anna Alice. The Every-day Fairy Book. Illustrated in color by Jessie Willcox Smith. Pp. 160. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2 net.

This story has a mixture of imagination with excellent realism in its treatment of child-life. It is a series of tales told to a sensitive little boy, who when a baby was rescued during a shipwreck, and is now guarded by an overzealous lady. He makes friends with a family next door, consisting of a splendid motherkin and her four children, one of whom eventually turns out to be the little fellow's twin-sister. This motherkin tells many of the stories. There is some improbability in the plot, but such flashes as the little boy's first adventures beyond the garden-wall, and his struggle with his own child-nature, make the book worth while.

Cullison, Irene Margaret. Mother Goose Finger-Plays. Pp. 32. Philadelphia: George W. Jacobs & Co. 60 cents.

In a short introduction the author of this book says: "Finger-plays help materially in giving concrete form to the rhythm of the jingles." With this idea in mind, she has collected a number of the Mother-Goose jingles, and has indicated various stage-directions as to how different lines should be acted by the fingers as a repertory company. The book will find a warm welcome at such times as when children are spending a story-hour in somebody's lap. The author takes the subject perhaps a little too seriously. Disciples of Froebel will revel in a book of this type.



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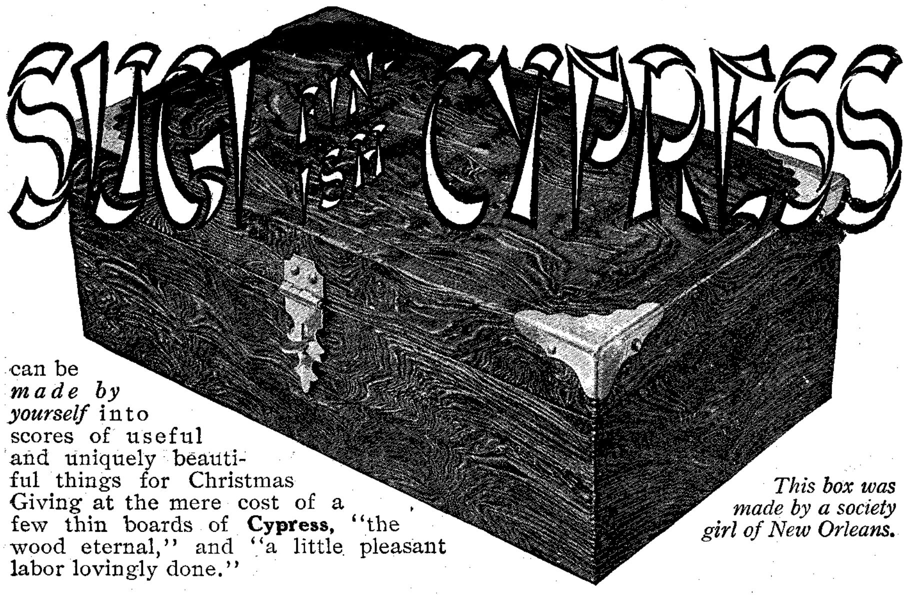

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Eaton, Walter P. Boy Scouts of the Wildcat Patrol. Pp. 302. Boston: W. A. Wilde Company. $1 net.

Mr. Eaton, having created for himself an audience by his Boy-Scout books, and having made familiar to his readers the character of Peanut, adds to this year's output a new volume in which he introduces Peanut as a young Scout Master. Mr. Eaton, like many writers on the Boy-Scout movement, undertakes the simple task of novelizing the Boy-Scout Handbook.

Evans, C. S. Stories from the Earthly Paradise, by William Morris. Pp. 247. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25 net.

Now that there are no more fairy-tale volumes coming from Andrew Lang, his publishers have to look elsewhere. The present volume will be a fitting companion to other books along the same line issued from time to time. The opening tale here presented, "Atlanta's Race," is one which any youngster would thoroughly enjoy. There is an introduction which explains well the significance of the esthetic poets of Morris's time, and gives a few facts regarding the life of Morris and the circumstances under which his "Earthly Paradise" was written. The illustrations are in imitation of old woodcuts. The cover-design is most attractive.

Gordon, W. J. Flags of the World, Past and Present, Their Story and Associations. 500 illustrations. Pp. 256. London and New York: Frederick Warne & Co. $2.25 net.

This book explains the origin, meaning, and use of flags in every official path of maritime life. Written very largely from the English point of view, the greater part of the book is taken up with describing the graphic illustrations of flags and royal standards and flag etiquette in the Army, Navy, and yacht clubs of England. The book is a fascinating one wherein not only are the strict courtesies of flag-raising and flag-lowering described, but in a full introduction the history of the development of the British flag is understandingly given. There is a small section devoted to the evolution of the American Stars and Stripes, but all sections are made subservient to a full explanation of British insignia.

Green, L. Worthington. Two American Boys in the War-Zone. Pp. 282. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1 net.

In this book there is something doing from the very start, with a series of breathless—tho stereotyped—adventures, that take young heroes into Russia over the Caucasus Mountains, into a ship which is blown up by a mine, and finally into the hands of the commander of an Austrian torpedo-boat, who packs them off home. When the story opens, these precocious youths have just returned from hair-raising adventures in Mexico. Their foolish parents let them take this second trip, tho warned beforehand of their children's predilections for the "hero-business." No sooner do the boys arrive in Russia than their father is discovered to have on one side of his family German blood, and the consequence is that the father is held prisoner for fear he is a spy.

Hall, A. Neely. Home-made Toys for Girls and Boys. Pp. 217. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company. $1.25 net.

The ingenuity of Mr. Hall has led him to point out how to do many seemingly simple things. Were it possible to take the time, one would like to make many of the home-made toys here suggested. For instance, what more tempting than to take the works of an old clock and utilize them in the manufacture of a Ferris-wheel? What more delightful task than to take the same old works and attach them to a home-made automobile? How many boys could be kept away from the task of constructing an elevator as simple as the one suggested by Mr. Hall for a toy office-building? Altogether here is a book which, like the others by the same author, will keep many idle hands busy in profitable channels.

Hunt, Clara W. What Shall We Read to the Children? Pp. 136. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1 net.

This is an excellent guide, dealing with books for children of early years. It is addrest primarily to parents. The author emphasizes the responsibility of the home in the guidance of juvenile taste. Miss Hunt herself, head of the Children's Department of the Brooklyn Public Library, has had varied experience in the use of books, and she recommends those volumes with which she has had the best results. She takes no namby-pamby view of her subject, nor does she belittle the possibilities of the modern child. She ranges herself on the side of imagination, and deplores what she calls the gentle, simplifying methods of certain ambitious editors. She is not overcordial to the educational theorist, nor is she over-rigorous in her grading of children's books. Her style is almost colloquial in its simplicity, and she writes with a certain human understanding and a pleasing sense of humor. Her aim is to develop in the child from the very earliest years a love of the beautiful, a reverence for the ideal, and a regard for the best. The book is to be warmly recommended.

Hurlbut, Jesse Lyman. The Story of Jesus: A Complete Life of Christ. Written in Simple Language and Based on the Gospel Narrative. 200 illustrations. Pp. 496. Philadelphia: The John C. Winston Company. $1.50.

The present volume sets out consciously to create an atmosphere of time and place and of the personality of Jesus. Dr. Hurlbut's volume, with its numerous and interesting pictures, presents the story much after the manner of many Sunday-school teachers. He has been anxious to infuse into his text all the information necessary for our understanding of the Bible. He at times quotes directly passages from the New Testament. The book may find a warm welcome in well-defined channels, but in literary tone it suffers when comparison is made with the literary tone of the Bible itself.

Jonckheere, Robert. When I Was a Boy in Belgium. Pp. 153. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company. 75 cents net.

This is one of a series of books dealing with children of other lands. Every one, young and old, is now interested in stricken Belgium. The author, who is a refugee and has made a new start in business since coming to America, not only recounts the chief incidents in his life as a boy, but brings his narrative up to date by telling of those horrible days of invasion, when his family were driven hither and thither until they could make their escape. The greater portion of the book is given over to directions as to games played by Belgian boys, and to accounts of school-life.

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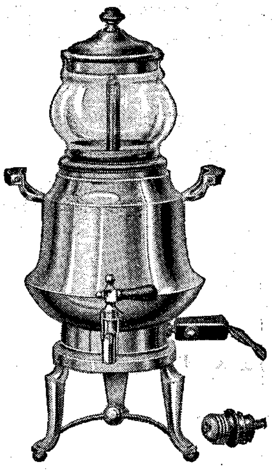

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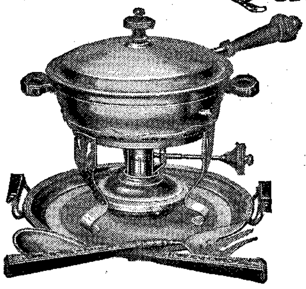

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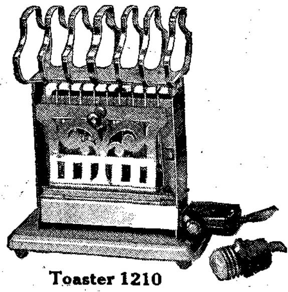

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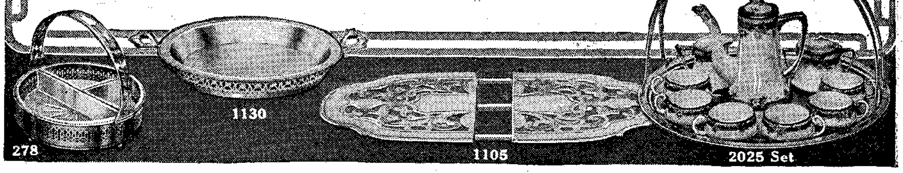

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Kingsley, Charles. The Water-Babies. Illustrations by W. Heath Robinson. Pp. 320. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $2 net.

Hardly a year passes that we do not obtain a new edition of this classic for children. But when we obtain the drawings of such an artist as W. Heath Robinson, we can afford to welcome a new treatment of an exquisite fairy-tale. Mr. Robinson is one of the best illustrators we have for children. In the present edition he fully shows his wonderful facility in handling black and white. He has many of the excellent qualities of Caldecott. The color-plates, however, are conventional in their scope and colors.

Kneeland, Clarissa A. Smugglers' Island. The Story of a Modern Swiss Family Robinson. Pp. 357. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.25 net.

This book is announced as a modern "Swiss Family Robinson." It deals with four children who go to an obscure island for a picnic, and are lost to view for seven years. The object of the author seems to be to show what ingenuity and inventiveness will do under circumstances where people have to look out for themselves, obtaining food from their immediate surroundings and having to face a problem of shelter and clothing without any of the modern ways of getting them. The children live on this island with little discomfort, partly due to the executive power of the sister, partly to the startling manliness of the young brother. The narrative is direct and the moral tone excellent.

Knipe, Emilie Benson, and Alden, Arthur. A Maid of '76. Pp. 276. New York: Macmillan Company. $1.25.

This is a Revolutionary story, told with spirit. There is much ingenuity shown in the development of the plot. It deals with two children, a girl and a boy, who, through the Tory inclinations of their father, fall into all kinds of adventures. It is difficult to say exactly what motive in the book is best developed—the gradual awakening of the father to the injustice of England, or the loyal devotion of the children, who stand by America, at the same time that they remain true to their parent. There is a little love-flavor in the person of a Tory girl who is very attractive. The illustrations are adequate, and the cover-design agreeable, with a medallion head of the heroine. Both George III. and Washington figure as minor characters.

Lindsay, Maud. The Story-Teller. Pp. 117. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard Company. $1 net.

From the end-papers used in this book one can understand where Miss Lindsay got her title: they picture the charm and fascination of the Middle Ages minstrel, or *jongleur*, who is seated telling a story to the children of a medieval household. With poetic feeling, and much frankness and simplicity, Miss Lindsay tells twelve stories, keeping them short. Her style is excellent and the stories point a moral not too directly. Many are based on literary sources; for instance, "The Lions in the Way" is founded on Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress," and the author even turns to Shakespeare for a certain amount of inspiration. The book is one to be cordially recommended to mothers looking for something suitable for children between four and five.

Overton, Jacqueline. Life of Robert Louis Stevenson. Pp. 180. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1 net.

It is a pleasure to make record of a biography so simply told and so excellently constructed for children as the present one. Miss Overton should give us other biographies as sincerely and as enthusiastically written. We do not see how children could fail to appreciate the bond of sympathy that existed between Stevenson and his father, nor will boys who are eager for strange and strenuous adventures be disappointed when they read the chapters dealing with Stevenson's trip to California. The author is judicious in description of Stevenson's books, and skilfully designates the motives prompting each story and each essay. This book is a model for future biographers.

Parker, Commander Thomas D., U. S. N. Young Heroes of the American Navy. Pp. 286. Boston: W. A. Wilde Company. $1 net.

The author of this book is a retired commander in the United States Navy. Each chapter deals picturesquely with some hero of the Navy. The incidents are more or less dramatized by the author, whose attempt is to tell his facts by means of spirited conversation. The chapter on Hobson and the *Merrimac* is graphic as far as the youthful personality of Hobson himself is concerned, but not as a historical record. The spirit of the book is, in many particulars, of the right sort.

Pyle, Katharine. Six Little Ducklings. Illustrated by the Author. Pp. 99. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1 net.

Miss Katharine Pyle has written a story which children of from three to five will relish. There is nothing very original in the theme, inasmuch as we have read before stories dealing with families of ducks and their friendship with families of chickens. But the adventures are simply narrated and have a certain quaint quality that relieves them from any charge of being mechanically constructed. The most refreshing parts of this book are the numerous yellow- and green-tinted illustrations which depict various adventures of the six little ducklings. Miss Pyle has cleverly caught the emotional expressions of these feathered characters.

Seaman, Augusta Huiell. The Boarded-Up House. Pp. 217. New York: The Century Company. $1.25 net.

This story ran as a serial in *St. Nicholas*, and while it does not surpass Sherlock Holmes, it attempts to compete with that detective in two little heroines who enter a boarded-up house next door to them. They followed a cat into the deserted house and found everything in disorder, just as if the people had left suddenly. As the mystery turns out, the people did leave suddenly at the very outbreak of the Civil War; mother and son separated because of different sympathies. Gradually, one by one, evidence accumulates while these girls search through the empty house and piece together the whole story of a disruption of a family because of different war-sympathies.

Skinner, Ada M. The Tale of Tibby and Tabby. Pp. 89. New York: Duffield & Co. 50 cents net.

Here is a book intended strictly for children of four and five years. Miss Skinner takes a commonplace story of two kittens who wander away from home and whose chief adventures consist in meeting a grasshopper, a dog, an owl, the

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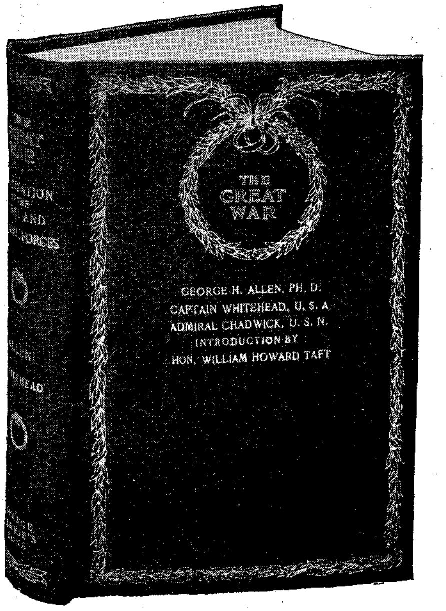

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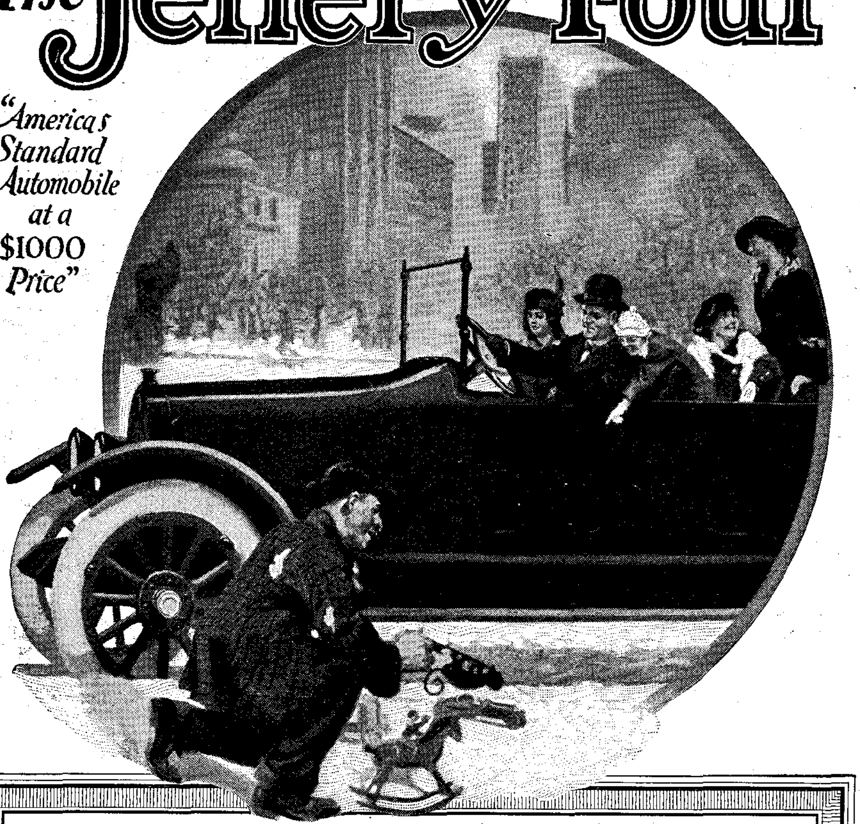

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Man in the Moon, and so on. The text, printed in large type—altho the book is a very small book—consists of short, crisp sentences within the range of a child's ordinary vocabulary. The book is illustrated in line and tints by Katherine F. Sleffel.

Stevenson, Burton Egbert. The Home Book of Verse for Young Folks. Pp. 538. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2 net.

There are many rich books of verse compiled for children. The shelf that has upon it Henley's "Lyra Heroica," Palgrave's "Children's Treasury," and E. V. Lucas's "Book of Verses" has a wonderful garner. It might be said that the market can not be too flooded with books of this type. Mr. Stevenson, who is the compiler of a remarkable collection of verse for grown people, has now tried his hand at a book of verse for children, adopting the same fanciful method of classification that Kate Douglas Wiggin and her sister, Miss Smith, adopted in their three-volume anthology, collected according to age and interest of the child-world. The present book is full of good material. One misses, however, the "Ancient Mariner," and those lines about Sennacherib—"The Assyrian came down like the wolf on the fold," and again "John Anderson, my Jo," and "Oft in the Stilly Night." Mr. Stevenson has neglected "Horatius at the Bridge," "Kubla Khan," Scott's "Rosabelle," and Fitzgreene-Halleck's "Marco Bozzaris." But we might go on asking for omissions while fully appreciating the excellences of the commissions. Mr. Stevenson is an anthologist up-to-date, for he includes selections by Rupert Brooke (who was recently killed in the Dardanelles), by Alfred Noyes, and John Masefield. The purchaser of the book will not feel himself defrauded of some of the best poetry for children ever written.

Sweetser, Kate Dickinson. Ten Great Adventurers. Pp. 281. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50 net.

Miss Sweetser has already proved her excellence in "Ten Boys from Dickens." Her present book consists of a series of biographical shetches, selected from various periods in history, and arranged with no effort on the part of the author for chronological succession in treatment: for instance, Livingstone, the adventurer in darkest Africa, follows Francis Drake, and Captain John Smith follows Livingstone. Each contains a considerable amount of the adventurous spirit. The author has maintained an exciting atmosphere without detriment to historical accuracy. The book is probably more solid than diverting, altho each chapter leaves one with a definite impression of the personality treated. It contains one spirited drawing by Howard Pyle. George Alfred Williams is responsible for the other pictures. In every way the book is well manufactured.

Taylor, Ann and Jane. Poems. Illustrated by Appleton and Bedford. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. 45 cents net.

In this agreeable booklet, with its color-drawings, we have associations with children who when they are good-natured are good-natured to the point of irritation, and when they are bad are almost devils. Mesdames Ann and Jane Taylor assuredly wrote simple verse, and there is much in it which to the unsophisticated contains a great deal of charm. These gentle ladies, like Mrs. Trimmer with her grandson, had clear visions of the beautiful and simple, and deep reverence for the blessings of earth. Many a quaint child will welcome the little book as a Christmas gift, altho it is old-fashioned and foreign to the modern spirit.

Tolson, J. E. Scissors Stories, or Picture-Cutting for Little People. Pp. 160. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1 net.

One has to admire the way in which certain people fold little pieces of paper, snipping here and snipping there, and producing the most wonderful animals, flowers, and figures of people. The present manual will find a warm welcome in the school-room and in the nursery. It gives directions for the making of all sorts of interesting designs, even going so far as to give explicit descriptions how to cut a whole household of furniture out of a single sheet of paper. There are numberless silhouette illustrations which children will be able to trace on paper. The book was prompted by a conviction that "paper-cutting is fascinating as a pastime, interesting as an occupation, and valuable as an educational process."

Towne, Charles Hanson. Jolly Jaunts with Jim. Pictures by H. Devitt Welsh. New York: George H. Doran Company. $1.25 net.

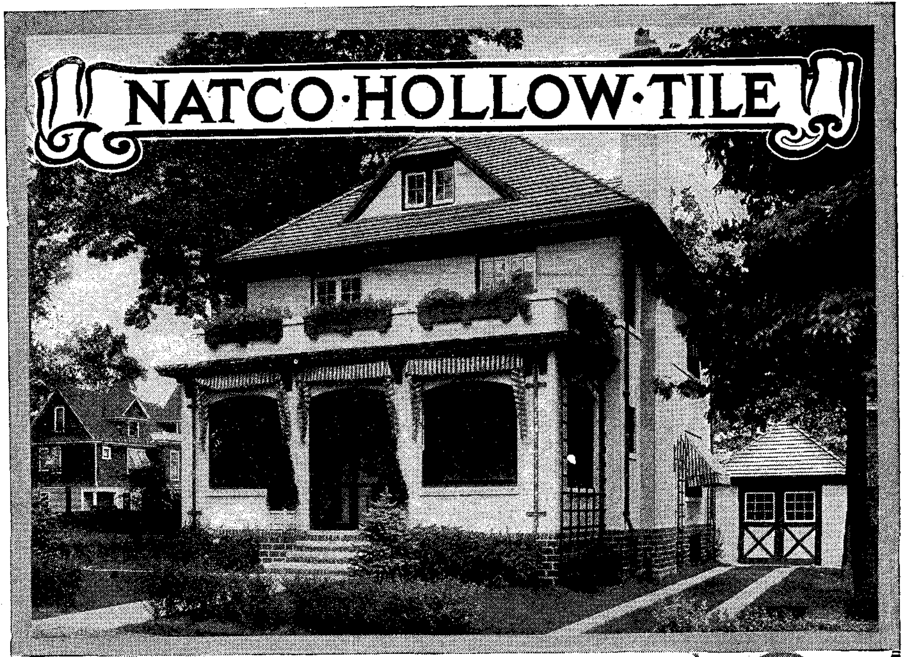
Mr. Towne is a graceful lyric poet, who here tells of a little boy seated before a huge, open fire, building castles in burning coals and seeing a world of funny figures in leaping flames. He falls asleep, tho you are not supposed to know he is asleep until the last page of the book. There might have been more spirit in Mr. Towne's verse, and more still in the drawings of the artist. Children who take delight in the symbolic figures of Fire, Water, Bread, Sugar, and Milk in Maeterlinck's "Blue Bird" will find something lacking in such characters as Smoker-Lad, Crackle, Coke, and Coal, created by Mr. Towne.

Turley, Charles. The Voyages of Captain Scott. With an introduction by Sir James M. Barrie. Pp. 440. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2 net.

This is not distinctively a juvenile book, but a brave and daring record such as any boy of an adventurous nature will relish; not only that, but the introduction by James M. Barrie deals with the boyhood of the explorer, and this is written in a style which will have immediate appeal with the younger generation. When Captain Scott's diaries were published in magazine form we felt that there was much in them that boys would enjoy. The author of the present biography has made judicious use of extracts from them. The result is a story of breathless incident, with examples of fortitude and courage that excel any bit of fiction. The book is illustrated from photographs taken by members of Scott's last expedition. Altogether here is something to be recommended both to young and old.

Wheeler, Harold F. B. The Boys' Life of Lord Roberts. Illustrated with photographs and maps. Pp. 272. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $1.50.

The life of Lord Roberts in India and South Africa is full of spirit. The author tells it in detail, showing a care which makes the book more than a personal sketch. The significant touches throughout indicate that the present war has inspired much direct preachment to the youth of England. The chapter on the soldier as prophet will have much meaning



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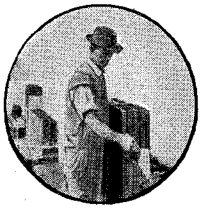

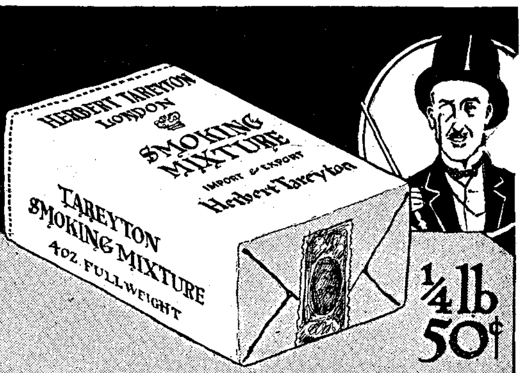

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at the present time. Not since the days of Wellington have we had an English general of quite the strategic proportions of Roberts. A small man was Roberts, but Joffre and French and Jellicoe—and in the past, Napoleon and Nelson—were all small men. This is a record of a born soldier. There is much that is stirring in the text.

ANOTHER LIST OF TWENTY-ODD CHILDREN'S BOOKS

Aston, Florence. Stories from German History. *Pp. 276. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company.* $1.50 net.

This volume covers the period from ancient times to 1648, takes up with some thoroughness manners and customs, and traces the rise of different royal families through the Reformation and the Thirty Years' War. There is a spirited frontispiece in color.

Bache, Elizabeth and Louise. When Mother Lets Us Make Candy. New York: Moffatt, Yard & Co.

This is a new member of an excellent series of "Mother Lets Us Make Things," and contains recipes and hints for the young Huyler or Maillard. Many directions whet the appetite. Such a book will appeal to all ages.

Betty Wales Books. Philadelphia: Penn Publishing Company.

There is being manufactured the "Betty Wales dress," named after this popular series of stories for girls, which has been added to from year to year. Some of these dresses, it seems, are to be offered as prizes to salespeople who shall have sold the greatest number of Betty Wales books between October 15 and January 1.

The Penn Publishing Company also issue this season: Margaret Warde's "Nancy Lee's Lookout"; Sara W. Bassett's "The Story of Leather"; Alice T. Curtis's "A Little Maid of Narragansett Bay," in the Revolutionary series; and Ethel C. Brown's "The Three Gays."

Boy Scouts' Year-Book. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.50 net.

Here is a book whose contents will be eagerly read by millions of boys of scout age. Among those who helped to make the book are President Wilson, Colonel Roosevelt, D. C. Beard, W. T. Hornaday, Rear-Admiral Robert E. Peary, and last, but not least, Christy Mathewson. The book is thoroughly illustrated.

Burton, Charles P. Camp Bob's Hill. Pp. 313. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $1.25 net.

This volume belongs to a series. It chronicles adventures that are fairly well suggested in the black-and-white illustrations by Gordon Grant. It contains an amount of humor that is often absent from books dealing with the camping experiences of a group of boys.

Chatterbox for 1915. Boston: The Page Company. $1.25.

Christmas would scarcely be Christmas without this old standby, however stereotyped it is in form and in contents.

The Page Company also publish Daisy R. Campbell's "The Proving of Virginia," Margaret R. Piper's "The Princess and the Clan," and Harrison Adams's "The Pioneer Boys of Yellowstone; or, Lost in the Land of Wonders."

Claudy, C. H. Tell-Me-Why Stories About Color and Sound. Pp. 235. New York: Robert M. McBride & Co. $1.25 net.

Mr. Claudy has selected the story-telling form in which to impart information to young readers. He has issued in other years other volumes telling about nature and animals. In the present work he gives information regarding the beginnings of art and music, telling how primitive man discovered the drum, why the sunbeam broke into spectroscope colors, and so on. An inquisitive child would be able to learn much through such a medium.

Griswold, Latta. Deal Woods. Pp. 284. New York: The Macmillan Company. $1.25.

Mr. Griswold has chosen to present negative qualities, which are always doubtful with a boy. He should turn himself to more positive factors. As a writer his style is full of color and agreeable. "Deal Woods" is a school story. What makes Mr. Griswold worth while is his very unusual manner of treatment.

Haskell, Helen Eggleston. Katrinka. Pp. 325. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $1.25 net.

The Little Schoolmate Series has for its latest issue a book dealing with life in a Russian village. The editor, Florence Converse, writes a letter as an introduction, in which she describes the many types of people to be found in Russia. The author of the story itself gives numberless historical and social facts that lend to the book a national character. At the end are notes explaining references in the text.

Haworth, Paul Leland. George Washington: Farmer. Pp. 336. Indianapolis: The Bobbs-Merrill Company. $1.50 net.

This is not distinctively a child's book, but there is much in it relating to Washington which will be of interest to the high-school student of history. The text goes graphically into an account of Washington's home life and his agricultural activities. The volume is copiously illustrated with scenes and reproductions of manuscript pages.

Heyliger, William. Against Odds. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.25 net.

The present is one of a series of five volumes dealing with St. Mary's school. The hero becomes a protégé of the "star" pitcher, and, later on, is of great service to the baseball team. The title of the book would indicate that the hero fights to victory against odds.

The Appletons have also issued two books by Mr. Altsheler, so long one of their most popular writers for the young. These are "The Guns of Europe" and "The Star of Gettysburg."

Jacobs, Joseph. Europa's Fairy-Tales. Illustrated by John D. Batten. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

Mr. Jacobs, now settled in this country for perhaps fifteen years, has here assembled classic European tales, relating them anew. The book is primarily for younger folk, but to students of folk-lore it should be welcomed. In notes Mr. Jacobs undertakes to restore the original formulas and to establish the artistic coherence of some of the more serious tales.

Kane, Elisha Kent. Adrift in the Arctic Ice-Pack. Edited by Horace Kephart. Pp. 402. New York: Outing Publishing Company. $1 net.

Dr. Kane sailed from New York, early in the spring of 1849, for the arctic regions. An interesting account of life during an arctic winter is here given in extracts from a once famous book recounting the history of the first United States Grinnell Expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. Dr. Kane was the surgeon of the expedition. A large part of his diary is given, with the omission of scientific comments. The book is a fitting companion to Captain Scott's biography.

Kelland, Clarence B. Mark Tidd in Business. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1 net.

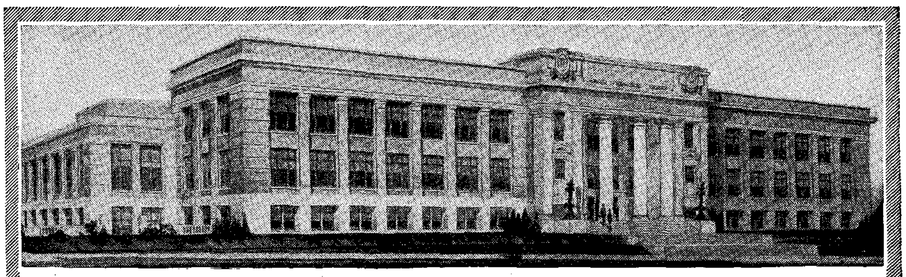
Mr. Kelland's book is the third in a series of narratives dealing with a fat boy and his chums.

Lütkenhaus, Anna M. Plays for School Children. With an introduction by Margaret Knox. Pp. 283. New York: The Century Company. $1.25 net.

This book is written from the standpoint of the latest theories regarding a child's natural craving for play. It contains practical suggestions and programs by one who has had much to do in directing a dramatic club in one of the New York public schools.

Ouida. A Dog of Flanders. Illustrated by Maria L. Kirk. Pp. 78. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. 50 cents net.

Ouida's distinctive story is published in many acceptable forms, but parents should welcome the present issue. Miss Kirk's color-work is



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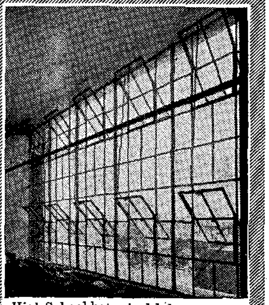

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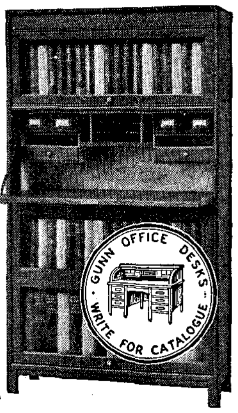

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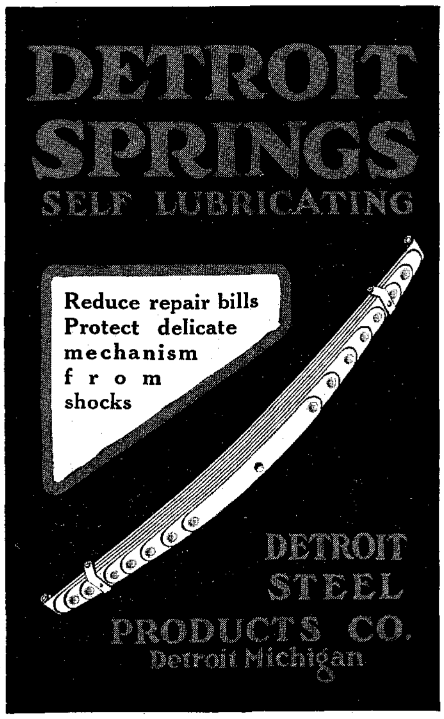
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satisfactory, but the cover-design is rather matter-of-fact.

Prouty, Olive Higgins. Bobbie, General Manager. Pp. 354. New York: Frederick A. Stokes Company. $1.25 net.

The heroine of this story is a breezy girl, inclined at times to be rather pert. The story tells of numerous adventures at school, at home, and after she is married. It is a chronicle of family life.

Rolt-Wheeler, Francis. The Boy with the United States Life-Savers. Pp. 346. Boston: Lothrop, Lee & Shepard. $1.50.

This, the seventh volume Dr. Rolt-Wheeler has written in his United States Service Series, deals with the work of the Coast Guard. The illustrations fairly well indicate the scope of the text. They are sufficiently interesting to attract the reader to make further examination.

Smith, Jessie Willcox. A Child's Stamp-Book of Old Verses. Illustrated. Pp. 32. New York: Duffield & Co. 50 cents net.

The illustrations in this unique volume for children consist of pictures by Miss Smith, reproduced in the form of postage-stamps which are supposed to be pasted by the young reader in the space left vacant on the pages opposite poems by Jane Taylor, Dr. Isaac Watts, Tennyson, Charles and Mary Lamb, Stevenson, and others. The directions indicate that the children are supposed to illustrate their favorite old nursery rimes by suitable selection from the stamps.

Soper, George. Grimm's Fairy-Tales. Illustrated. Pp. 278. New York: Thomas Y. Crowell Company. $1.50 net.

The fairy-tales here given are newly translated, and consist of such well-known ones as "Hänsel and Gretel," "The Frog Prince," "The Twelve Brothers," "Tom Thumb," "Cinderella," and "The Sleeping Beauty." Particularly to be commended are such line-drawings as grace the title-page and the top of the list of illustrations.

Stevenson, Robert Louis. Treasure Island. Illustrated with a hundred pictures and decorations by Louis Rhead. New York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

This volume is uniform with excellent editions of "Robin Hood," "Robinson Crusoe," and "Gulliver's Travels," issued in previous years by the same house. The type is clear and the pictures, tho sometimes rather detailed, are full of the atmosphere of the story.

Taggart, Marion Ames. Beth's Old Home. Pp. 345. Boston: W. A. Wilde Company. $1.25 net.

This is a sequel to Miss Taggart's last year's volume. Miss Taggart, both in style and spirit, is worthy of a larger public. There is much in her books to win respect.

Wells, Carolyn. Patty's Romance. Pp. 303. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.25 net.

This is the thirteenth volume in the Patty books, for which Miss Wells turns out a volume yearly. Given the previous volume, "Patty's Suitors," what more natural to expect than that Patty should now have in this volume her real romance! Miss Wells is too clever to be kept in the harness of a series.

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CURRENT POETRY

SOME years ago, while Madison Cawein was still alive, that richly gifted poet's collected works, in several volumes, were published. But he was a prolific writer, and the collected works need the addition of several volumes to make them complete. "The Cup of Comus" (The Cameo Press) contains poems written by Mr. Cawein during the months which immediately preceded his untimely death. It represents his genius in full flower, and yet, in spite of its beauty, it does not seem absolutely characteristic of Madison Cawein; there is a wistfulness, even a melancholy, in these poems which seems to indicate that the beloved poet was mysteriously aware of his approaching death.

It was Mr. William Dean Howells who wrote of Madison Cawein: "Not one of his lovely landscapes but thrilled with the human presence penetrating to it from his most sensitive subtle spirit until it was all but painfully alive with memories, with regrets, with longings, with hopes, with all that from time to time mutably constitutes us men and women, and yet keeps us children." The following poignantly beautiful picture, suggestive, in its ghostly charm, of the work of Edgar Allan Poe, illustrates the accuracy of Mr. Howells's criticism.

THE LONELY LAND

By Madison Cawein

A river binds the lonely land,
A river like a silver band,
To crags and shores of yellow sand.

It is a place where killdees cry,
And endless marshes eastward lie,
Whereon looks down a ghostly sky.

A house stands gray and all alone
Upon a hill, as dim of tone,
And lonely, as a lonely stone.

There are no signs of life about:
No barnyard bustle, cry and shout
Of children who run laughing out.

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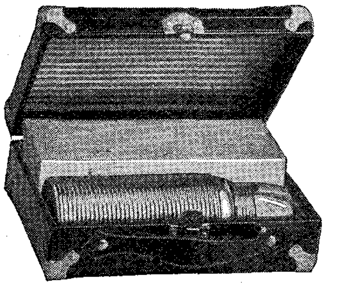

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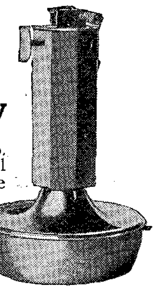

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No crow of cocks, no low of cows,
No sheep-bell tinkling under boughs
Of beech, or song in garth or house.

Only the curlew's mournful call,
Circling the sky at evenfall,
And loon lamenting over all.

A garden, where the sunflower dies
And lily on the pathway lies,
Looks blindly at the blinder skies.

And round the place a lone wind blows,
As when the Autumn grieving goes,
Tattered and dripping, to its close.

And on decaying shrubs and vines
The moon's thin crescent, dwindling shines,
Caught in the claws of somber pines.

And then a pale girl, like a flower,
Enters the garden; for an hour
She waits beside a wild-rose bower.

There is no other one around;
No sound, except the cricket's sound
And far-off baying of a hound.

There is no fire or candle-light
To flash its message through the night
Or welcome from some casement bright.

Only the moon, that thinly throws
A shadow on the girl and rose,
As to its setting slow it goes.

And when 'tis gone, from shore and stream
There steals a mist, that turns to dream
That place where all things merely seem.

And through the mist there goes a cry,
Not of the earth nor of the sky,
But of the years that have passed by.

And with the cry there comes the rain,
Whispering of all that was in vain
At every door and window-pane.

And she, who waits beside the rose,
Hears, with her heart, a hoof that goes,
Galloping afar to where none knows.

And then she bows her head and weeps . . .
And suddenly a shadow sweeps
Around, and in its darkening deeps

The house, the girl, the cliffs, and stream
Are gone. And they, and all things seem
But fantoms, merely, in a dream.

Here is one of Madison Cawein's few war-poems. It is a poem against war, or, rather, it is a poem for peace, an affirmative and constructive utterance, glowing with courage and faith.

THE IRON CRAGS

By Madison Cawein

Upon the iron crags of War I heard his terrible daughters
  In battle speak while at their feet,
In gulfs of human waters,
  A voice, intoning, "Where is God?" in ceaseless sorrow beat:
    And to my heart, in doubt, I said,
    "God?—God's above the storm!
    O heart, be brave, be comforted,
    And keep your hearthstone warm
    For her who breasts the storm—
    God's Peace, the fair of form."

I heard the Battle Angels cry above the slain's red mountains,
  While from their wings the lightnings hurled
Of Death's destroying fountains,
  And thunder of their revels rolled around a ruined world:
    Still to my heart, in fear, I cried,
    "God?—God is watching there!
    My heart—oh, keep the doorway wide
    Here in your House of Care,
    For her who wanders there,
    God's Peace, with happy hair."

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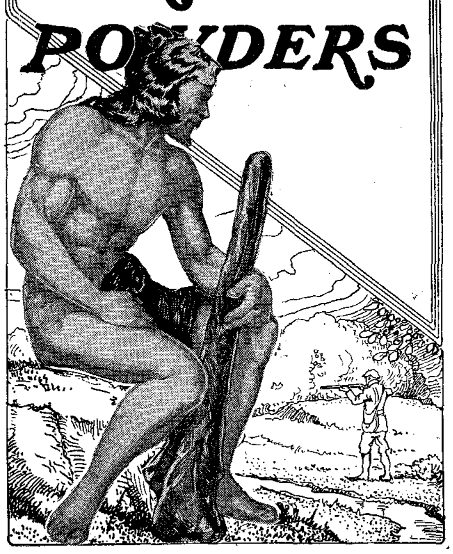


The darkness and the battle passed: and rushing
on wild pinions
The hosts of Havoc shrieked their hate
And fled to Hell's dominions—
And, lo! I heard, out in the night, a knocking at
the gate:
And one who cried aloud to me:
"The night and storm are gone!
Oh, open wide the door and see
Who waits here in the dawn!
Peace, with God's splendor on
Back to the sad world drawn!"

Madison Cawein seldom attempted the more artificial forms of verse, but when he did so he was brilliantly successful, as this exquisitely carved rondeau shows.

ON OPENING AN OLD SCHOOL-VOLUME OF HORACE

By Madison Cawein

I had forgot how, in my day,
The Sabine fields around me lay
In amaranth and asphodel,
With many a cold Bandusian well
Bright-bubbling by the mountain-way.
In forest dells of Faun and Fay
How, longing in the fountain's spray,
I talked with Horace; felt his spell,
I had forgot.

With Pyrrha and with Lydia
How oft I sat, while Lalaga
Sang, and the fine Falernian fell,
Sparkling, and heard the poets tell
Of loves whose beauty lasts for ay,
I had forgot.

The Rochester *Post Express*, in a recent issue, prints some lines which are of political as well as literary interest. They were sung (to that tune which belongs both to "God Save the King" and "America") at the Peace Centenary Anniversary observed by the Genesee Annual Conference of the Methodist-Episcopal Church. It no doubt expresses to the full the feeling of those Americans who are heart and soul with England in this war.

BRITAIN-AMERICA

By Rev. Benjamin Copeland

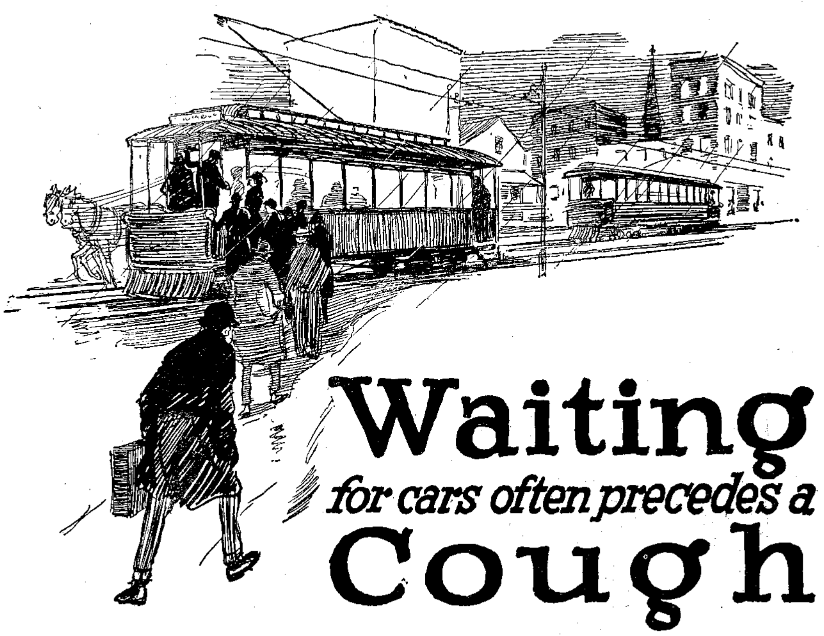
Father of all mankind,
Whose love the world shall bind
In concord dear—
Owning Thy sovereign will,
May we Thy word fulfil,
Serving Thy kingdom still,
With hearts sincere.

Heirs of one glorious past,
Long as the stars shall last
Be this our song:
Brothers, by hearths of yore—
Brothers, on sea and shore—
Brothers for evermore!
Faithful and strong.

Vainly, between such souls,
The storm-swept ocean rolls;
Still, still we sing—
Till Time's last sands are spent,
This prayer to Heaven be sent:
"God bless the President!
God save the King!"

Our fathers' God, whose hand
The century hath spanned
With love unknown—
The years to come enfold
With kindness as of old;
Thy mercy manifold
To us be shown.

May all the nations share,
Lord, God, Thy gracious care—
Thy name adore.
Praise to the Prince of Peace!
His kingdom still increase,
Till wrong and war shall cease
For evermore!



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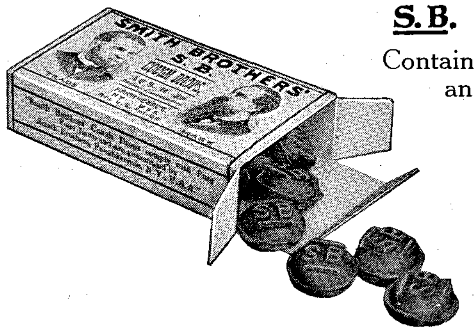

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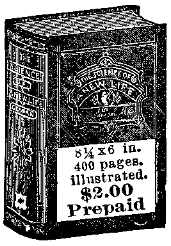

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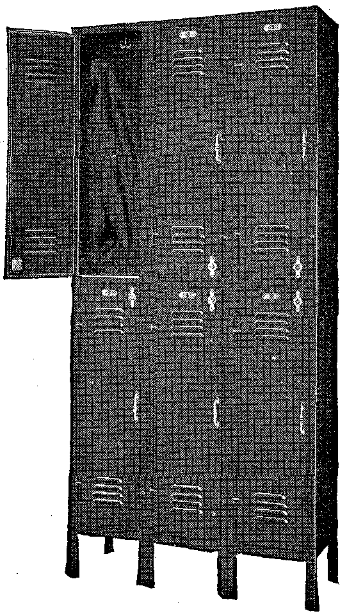

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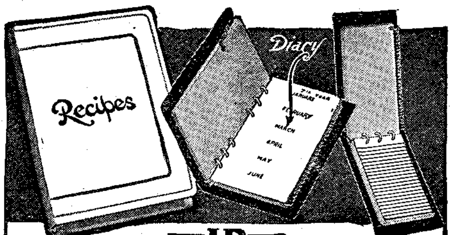
> Around Dr. Trudeau's first shack, which housed two rather shamefaced patients, a village has gradually grown. Besides the many detached cottages there are a large administration building, another laundry and service building, an infirmary, a recreation pavilion, a work-shop, a drug-store, a library, a church, and a post-office. The last-named was established in 1904 under the official and commemorative designation of "Trudeau, N. Y."
>
> The basic idea of the sanitarium was to furnish the best treatment and medical advice to poor patients at less than it cost to run the institution. The burden of supplying a yearly deficit through voluntary contributions was faced from the outset, and it remained the dominant responsibility and anxiety which Dr. Trudeau always personally shouldered. It was a burden, moreover, that always kept pace with the growth of the institution. While many have given steadily and liberally, no one has ever offered the larger amount which would supply the total income needed. No word of complaint on this score, so far as I know, ever crossed the doctor's lips, but there is little doubt that it was a consummation he devoutly



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wished and which would have gilded more than anything else could have done the sunset of his life.

Of that first year at Saranac Lake, or "Trudeau," we are told by the same writer:

There was neither coal nor electric light in Saranac Lake in those days. The first laboratory was lighted by a kerosene-lamp and heated by a wood-stove, and on very cold nights the doctor often had to get up and replenish the fuel. In spite of such difficulties he succeeded in growing the tubercle bacilli in a home-made thermostat heated by a kerosene-lamp, and was the second experimenter in the country to achieve this. After repeating Koch's experiments the doctor soon began making original ones. In the same week that Koch's announcement of the discovery of tuberculin was flashed across the ocean Dr. Trudeau published in *The Medical Record* the result of his attempts to produce artificial immunity in animals by injecting tuberculin.

In 1893, while he was away in New York, the lamp connected with the thermostat exploded and his home and laboratory were burned to the ground. Two days later Dr. Osler wrote him as follows:

"Sorry to hear of your misfortune, but take my word for it, there is nothing like a fire to make a man do the phenix trick."

The prophecy was rapidly fulfilled. The next day George C. Cooper, a patient and friend, called on the doctor and offered to build for him a real laboratory that would not burn. The outcome was the present stone and tile building, erected at Saranac Lake in 1894, in the rear of the new house which the doctor put up on the site of the old one.

But the laboratory, we learn, was after all only a side issue in Dr. Trudeau's work for the growing Adirondack Cottage Sanitarium. Here was spent most of his effort during his "forty years of unparalleled usefulness." We are told that his chief strength in this sacrifice of his whole life to the fight against tuberculosis—a sacrifice of which so many of us have not the slightest conception—was drawn from two spiritual sources, a deep religious sentiment and his love for his wife. These fed his idealism and his indomitable optimism. The writer declares, in conclusion:

His sensitive ear caught the first rumblings and his optimism crystallized the random nativities of a great movement; and in his frail but virile person there lurked the idealist who was destined to become its leader. New wars develop new and unexpected generals. The tuberculosis war developed Trudeau, *Cœur de Lion.*

To which the New York *Tribune* adds, editorially:

He had a gallant heart, the kindliness, the tenderness which are more than all the specifics of all the physicians. It was a great thing, he felt, to reach the goal, but greater was the joy of making the journey. Stricken souls who had, perhaps, but the dimmest hope of attaining the goal became confident of it when once he had paused at their side.

He knew how to exorcize fear. He could

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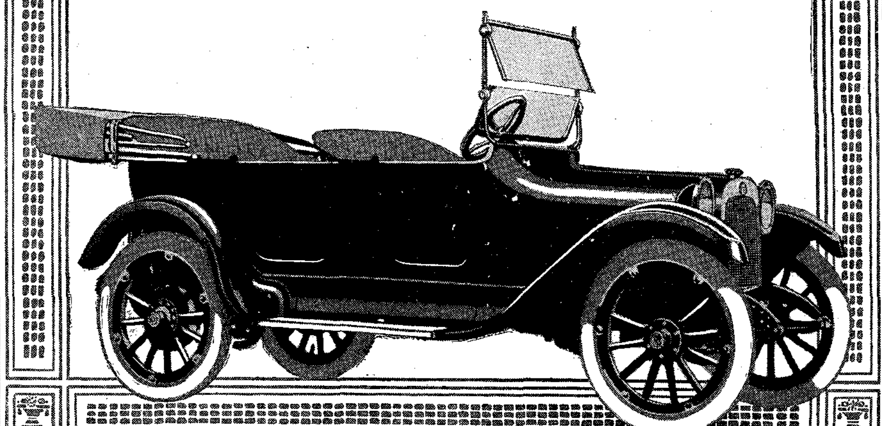

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Studies of darky society, presenting captivating bits of negro folk-lore, stories of ghosts, hoodoos, 'possum hunts, love-making, slavery, etc. Irresistible humor in almost every page causes many a hearty laugh over these clever writings.

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not only alleviate pain; he could teach the sufferer how to bear it with brightness and dignity. Almost one might say that he romanticized illness, for at least he minimized its terrors and turned the weary brain, brooding in a half-wrecked body, into braver channels. What a splendid reward was his! He saw men the better for his counsel and companionship, the better both physically and spiritually. And he saw this until he had very nearly reached the allotted three-score and ten of mortal man. Could mortal man ask more?

BABY BOLLINGER AND OTHERS

THE outburst of discussion and criticism that Dr. A. J. Haiselden, of Chicago, raised by his action in allowing the Bollinger baby to expire without attempting a resuscitative operation has by now become mingled and diffused. The significance of this incident may or may not be wide-spreading. A great many people of various professions and beliefs have taken it upon themselves to express positive views on the value of a life possibly imbecile, and crippled in an unsightly manner. To some the doctor's decision to "let Nature take its course," in accordance with the wishes of the parents, is deemed both sensible and courageous. Many others regard the sanctity of human life, whether it be defective mentally or physically, as absolute, and condemn the doctor in varying terms of bitterness. Still others, on the fence, point to the spectacle that Europe presents and comment sarcastically on both sides of the question. In "F. P. A.'s" column in the New York *Tribune* appears a word from Kathleen Norris, the novelist, which is intended as a rebuke to those who have sided against Dr. Haiselden, but which succeeds in being more than that—a rebuke to all empty discussions that let theories take the place of actuality.

THE UNDEFECTIVES

By Kathleen Norris

In the world there has died a baby; eager to part
with breath,
He has slipt from the world's hot noises, back to
the cool of death.

Sightless and dumb and unhearing, he is done with
his days of pain!
—And an eager army has risen, aghast at a baby
slain!

Parents—clergymen—doctors—public debate runs
wild
Among hundreds of men and women who know the
love of a child.

And their right to dispute his sentence, which one
of us will gainsay?
But what of the other baby, who will die of neglect
to-day?

Not a defective baby, shut in a world of his own,
But a conscious child, who is hungry, or sleepy, or
cold, or alone.

A whole, sweet, confident baby, a baby with eyes
and ears,
Who clings like a little soldier to the scanty hope
of the years,

Until, in the cruel summer, or the winter's cold,
he goes,

Donchester
An ARROW
Evening SHIRT
At the table, in the theatre chair or during the mild athletics of the modern dance, the DONCHESTER bosom remains flat, creaseless and in its place. $1.50, $2.00 and $3.00
Cluett, Peabody & Co., Inc., Makers

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Use RED CROSS CHRISTMAS SEALS
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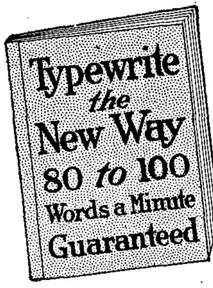

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A gallant baby outnumbered by a hundred subtle
foes!

Foes in the milk we give him, foes in dirt and
disease,
Dangers of street and gutter, and greater dangers
than these

Born of a social system that counts the rent and
the wage,
And keeps the heart of a baby shut up like a beast
in a cage.

You, who have risen in protest, call *this* a crime
if you will!
Or, better, go find a baby, perhaps one is living
still,

Who will not be here to-morrow, whose battle is
nearly done,
Who has lost the unequal struggle for comfort
and food and sun.

Bring back his tiny conviction that the world is
kind and right,
And that hunger and want and fever are only
dreams in the night.

And when he is strong and happy, with his own
little place on earth,
Then form your organization to save the deficient
at birth.

HOW TO UNDERSTAND ELIHU ROOT

PICTURED by his critics as a cold and conscienceless political reactionary "of perilous brilliancy" Elihu Root, who is numbered among the Presidential possibilities, stands to many as a contradictory and almost forbidding character. And yet in spite of these impressions we are informed that he is in reality a strong, serious, sincere man, an implacable foe of chicanery and invisible government, and no Tory at all. By Frederick M. Davenport, late Progressive candidate for Governor of the State of New York and friend and neighbor of the ex-Senator, who writes in *Collier's*, we are assured that Mr. Root's character is very different from that usually assigned him. He has faith in popular rule, for example, but he has also a firm conviction that men in the mass are not to be treated as one treats individuals, nor to be so trusted to know what is good for them. Men in the mass "can frequently determine better than any individual what ought to be accomplished, but the more difficult thing of determining how to accomplish it is usually beyond their ken." It is, we are told, the practical aspect of his political philosophy that has disturbed many people, even of those who appreciate his high statesmanship and the loyal service he has rendered to his country. To aid in the understanding of this philosophy, which is, indeed, almost a philosophy of life as well, Mr. Davenport urges us to compare Elihu Root's theory of action with that of Theodore Roosevelt, as it was in the mature period of his life. He declares that—

> Roosevelt would fight the stars in their courses. Root never would. The Roosevelt philosophy of life banks large upon what may be done and what ought to be done by the individual man. Root does not reckon it of so great value in most cases what the individual thinks or does.

For Christmas

Start him
to Shave
and Save

GILLETTE—there's the answer! A woman is quick to see that an investment of $5 will save him from Forty to Sixty Dollars every year in shaves and tips. No Stropping—No Honing.

He can shave at home in less time, with more comfort, and he will always be clean faced and presentable.

Here is the Gillette "Bulldog"—a new model, with the stocky "Bulldog" handle. Many prefer it for its generous grip and better balance. $5

With Gold Plated Razor, $6.

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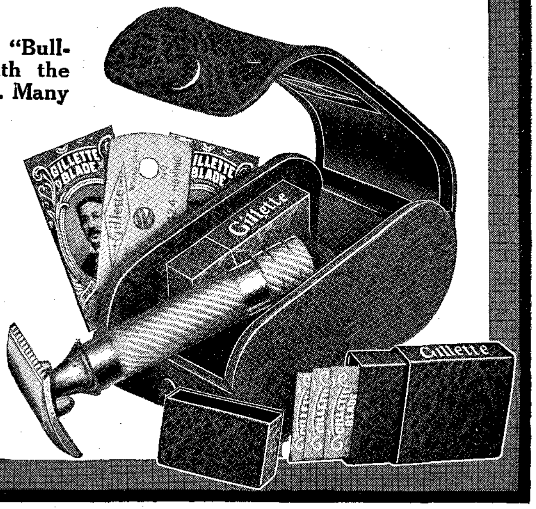

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DINNER DECORATIONS
Twelve little trees, to help you if they may,
Deck your dinner-table, in honor of the day.
Something distinctly new and unusual for decorating the Christmas table, and furnishing favors that breathe the holiday spirit. A unique gift for a friend; a novelty for yourself. Twelve little trees, potted and packed in a pretty box, sent postpaid anywhere in the U. S. for $1. Send money with order—box will be sent by first mail.
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Oranges *for* Christmas

Send me $1.50 and I will ship you, by Prepaid Express, a carton of the **Famous Parson Brown Oranges,** to any point east of Mississippi River. These cartons contain 45 large juicy and sweet oranges, sure to please or your money back.

Make your friends a Christmas present of a carton or more Oranges or Grapefruit—a delightful and original holiday gift. I will send them so as to arrive on Christmas Day, and put your card in box if desired.

Cartons of Grapefruit contain 16 of the Celebrated Duncan variety, noted for its exquisite flavor and health-giving properties. Persons living west of the Mississippi write for delivered prices. If you will add 50 cents to your order I will send you by Parcel Post, prepaid, a quart box of Kumquats, or small Japanese oranges. Send your order in now and fruit will be sent as directed.

C. H. VOORHEES, South Lake Weir, Florida

"What happens to-day or to-morrow is of little consequence. The tendencies of a nation are all that count"—that is the way he puts it.

He has his eye rather on those powerful underlying forces and laws of the world, in a population, in a national community, which brush men and ideas aside and rush on their way against all opposition. The cosmic, the social, the powerful, the great economic, and political currents of his time do not always run the way of Root's mind, of his full sense of right, but when they are sweeping everything before them he sweeps along with them because he thinks there is nothing else to do. But he watches, even when the times are out of joint, for the individual's poor chance to help a little toward the better day. And he waits for the psychological moment when he may help to turn the tide. It is the philosophy of Root to pay attention to the tides, to preserve his strength and influence for the convenient season. Roosevelt, with the abandon of idealism, would breast the tide until engulfed by the waves.

His philosophy long ago determined a career, which, because the guiding motive of it was not generally appreciated, has been variously misunderstood and has led to assumptions upon the part of Mr. Root's opponents which, we are assured, are far from true or just. From the very start, we read:

He early chose to get close to the sources of power in the country and to endeavor to get what of good he could out of them instead of fighting them. He has been accused of acting as legal counsel to one section of what is called the money power. Undoubtedly he has so acted. And, of course, the money power is entitled to counsel, and at times has needed it badly. And I have always noticed that a big corporation in trouble always hires the best lawyer to be had. But the further charge that intimacy with the money power has begotten a predilection in Root's mind for the enemies of democracy is quite impossible of proof. . . . . . .

To think of Elihu Root as the next friend or tool of the money power when he was Secretary of War or Secretary of State or United States Senator or counsel for his country before the Arbitration Tribunal at The Hague or president of the Constitutional Convention of his State would be to the last degree absurd. In the Cabinets of McKinley and Roosevelt he was, of course, the ablest man. Theodore Roosevelt has referred to him repeatedly as the most helpful adviser of the many who surrounded him while he was President. Loyalty is the key to Elihu Root's mind. Just as he was loyal to his legal clients, so he was loyal to his Presidential chiefs, and devotedly loyal throughout his official career to the people of the United States.

One of the most striking characteristics of Mr. Root's career has consisted in his blasting attacks at different times upon the "reactionary" elements in politics—the machine and the "invisible government." Most conspicuous were these attacks in his attitude toward William Barnes during the proceedings of the New York Constitutional Convention, says the writer, who quotes him as follows:

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Wonderfully delicious. Rich chocolate confections that are so delightfully palatable, so entirely different from any other chocolates you can buy, that they make a distinctive holiday gift, and a rare treat for chocolate lovers.

Give them for Christmas

Your friends will be enthusiastically appreciative. The purest and richest chocolates with select almond and filbert centers. No cream filling. Every bite a delight. Ambrosia Chocolate Tixies are sold in three-pound boxes only. Send $3.00 for three full pounds prepaid and insured to you. On two boxes or more ordered at one time, deduct 25c per box. Money back if not satisfied.

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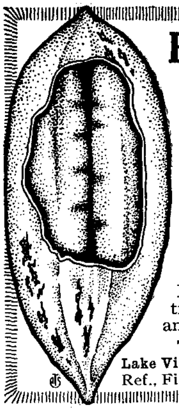

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One pound, $1.00
Three pounds, 2.50
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Three pounds cultivated seedling pecans $1.00.

Delivered at prices named. Money refunded if not entirely satisfactory. Try them and you will order more.

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Lake View Pecan Grove, Waldo, Florida
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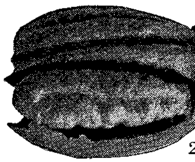
Choice Xmas Pecans

Fresh, Wild Grown, Full Meated, Exquisite Flavor



Fine new crop of Wabash Valley Pecans now ready. Thin shelled—easily cracked—appetizing—healthful. We ship direct to consumers in 10, 15 and 20 lb. cartons at 25c per pound, express prepaid east of Missouri River. Also **Wild Hickory Nuts, Walnuts and Shell Barks. Order Ten Pound Trial Carton Pecans today, $2.50.** **Satisfaction guaranteed.**

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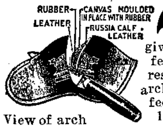
Tree Ripened Grape Fruit for Xmas

Large, juicy, honey sweet, matured on trees in Florida—ripened by Florida golden sunshine—deliciously *different* from ordinary commercial grapefruit. Send $1 ($1.25 west Miss. River) for 8 Grape Fruit. Send $2.50 ($3 west of Miss. River) for 24 large Grape Fruit. Sent express prepaid.

TAPPEN GROVES
Dunedin Florida



View of arch cut with knife.

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give immediate relief to tired, aching feet, rest the body and aid Nature to restore normal strength to weakened arches. Relieve and prevent flat feet. Write for Booklet and FREE 10-day Trial Offer. Fits any shoe.

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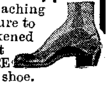

"I have been in public life for forty years," he said in a ringing speech before one of the committees of the convention, "and in all that time our State Government has been no more representative than the Government of Venezuela."

The bosses from all over the State sat as tho transfixt. They never heard anything as horrifying as that from Roosevelt. Of course all the intelligent boys of fourteen years of age who live in the commonwealth of New York know that it is true. But to take it from Elihu Root whose function in the reactionaries' eye should be to steady the ark of the covenant—ay, there's the rub!

Again, when committees falter, the voice of Root: "The time has come when invisible government must give way to government that is accountable and responsible." Those fell words, "invisible government"! Ghost of Macbeth, where have we seen that phrase before?

And that masterpiece of statesmanship and ethical passion and unflinching analysis and denunciation of the forty years' system of patronage and intrigue and machine misrule of the people of his State—no one who heard that address or perceived its effects upon the convention could go on linking Elihu Root with reaction. It was the speech of a man who had bided his time, until with the accumulated influence of experience and age and of the tide of affairs, he could strike with overwhelming force and deliver a solar plexus.

A new light is thrown on the character of this public man in his relations with the little New York State college from which he was graduated over fifty years ago and upon whose campus he was born. Says the writer:

> Elihu Root loves Hamilton. No commencement luncheon is complete without a word of cheer or wisdom from him; no opening year but listens to his salutation to the entering freshmen; no executive meeting without his broad and wise and kindly counsel. Cold? No sentiment? Tell that to the soldiers of the sea—not to the graduates and undergraduates of Hamilton.
>
> And when he rests from his many labors he loves to rest on College Hill, amid its quiet scenes and in its classic shade. It was of this home and these surroundings that he spoke in that recent remarkable address before the New York State Constitutional Convention in which he so strikingly analyzed the boss system of his State and its evil influence upon the government and the welfare of the commonwealth.
>
> "There is a plain old house in the hills of Oneida overlooking the valley of the Mohawk, where truth and honor dwelt in my youth. When I go back, as I am about to go, to spend my declining years, I mean to go with a feeling that I can say I have not failed to speak and to act in accordance with the lessons I learned there from the God of my fathers."

A Close Second.—"I heard to-day that your son was an undertaker. I thought you told me he was a physician."

"Not at all."

"I don't like to contradict, but I'm positive you did say so."

"You misunderstood me, I'm sure. I said he followed the medical profession."
—*Tit-Bits.*

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Sealdsweet grapefruit are of like goodness to Sealdsweet oranges. Their delicious juice, their sweet flavor and system-toning qualities, make Sealdsweet grapefruit the fruit of no regrets.

Dealers sell Sealdsweet oranges and grapefruit. Yours will supply you if you urge him. Booklet for ways of serving these fine fruits, containing many recipes for their use in cookery and confections, mailed to any address free on application.

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that husband, father, son and brother will appreciate. They will enjoy year-round comfort by wearing the "Boston"—the only garter for men that has the Velvet Grip QUALITY RUBBER BUTTON CLASP

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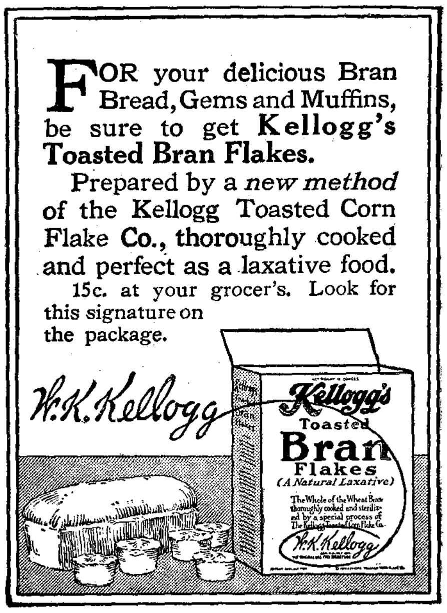
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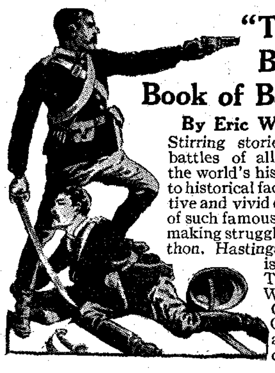

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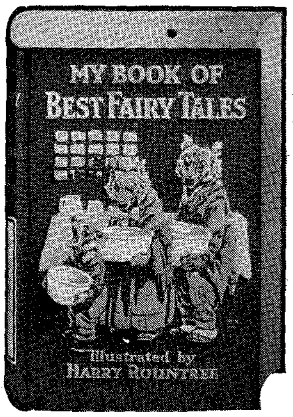

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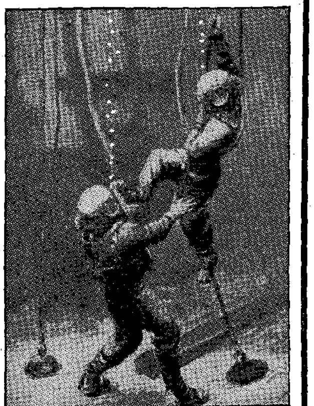

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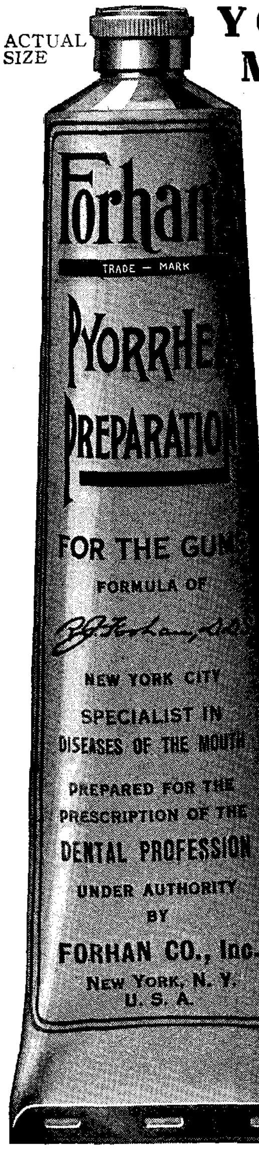

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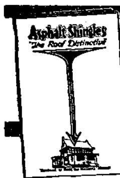

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"But, mother," began John.

"John, I told you to shut the trap!"

"Yes, but mother—"

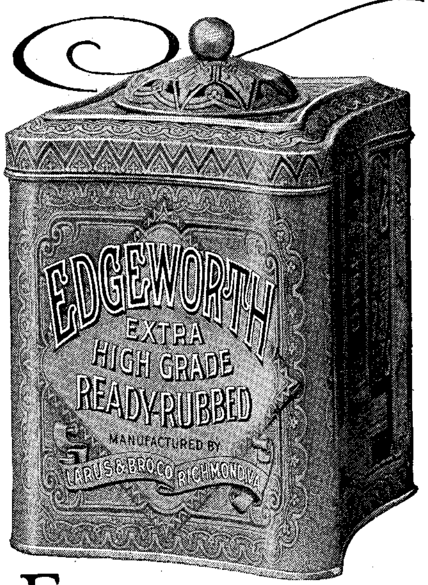
"John, shut that trap!"

"All right, mother, if you say so—but—"

"John!"

Whereupon John slowly climbed the stairs and shut the trap. Two hours later the family gathered for dinner, but Aunt Mary, who was staying with the mother, did not appear. The mother did not have to ask many questions. John answered the first one.

"Mother, she is on the roof."—*New York Times.*



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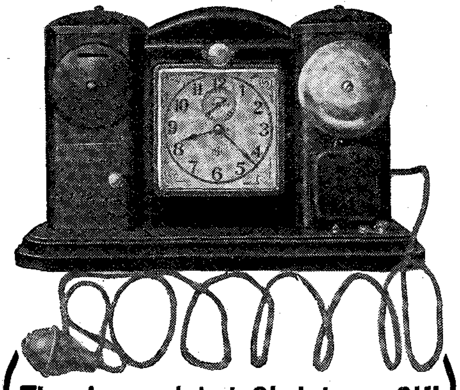

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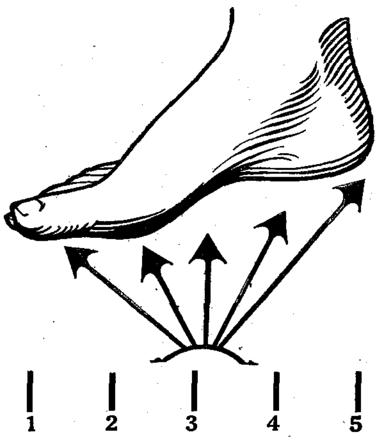

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CURRENT EVENTS

EUROPEAN WAR

IN THE BALKANS

November 24.—London credits the Germans and Bulgarians with the capture of Mitrovicza and Pristina and the control of the Kossovo Plain, where Servian forces are driven across the Sitnica River. The Servian forces in the Katchanik Pass continue to hold their own against the invaders, as does a small force in the extreme southwest. The Servian Government retires to Scutari.

The Entente Ministers present the Greek Premier with a collective note demanding freedom of movement for their forces in Macedonia, without obstacle of any kind.

In a personal telegram to the Servian Premier Pachitch, says Saloniki, the Czar of Russia promises substantial aid in Bulgaria within a week. The arrival of great consignments of heavy Japanese guns daily at Odessa is reported by Berlin.

November 25.—The Bulgarians are now pushing on to Monastir, while German forces descend the Vardar to their assistance. General von Koevess claims the capture of some 10,000 Servians and nineteen cannon near Mitrovicza, and 7,400 prisoners are said to be taken in the Pristina swamps and along the Sitnica River.

November 26.—Again the Bulgarian attack on Monastir is abandoned, in favor of a drive at French positions on the Crna River. East of Krivolak, on the road to Radovista, the French capture the town of Busnik. Reenforcements of British and French troops are reported continually landing at Saloniki.

November 27.—Berlin declares the last of the Servian Army in western Servia to have been driven into the mountains of Albania and Montenegro, and that with the capture of over 100,000 Servians and the occupation of Rudnik the object of the German campaign here is accomplished.

November 30.—London dispatches disclose the surrender of Prisrend to the Bulgarians. The Austrians are now well west of the Sitnica River. Southwest of Priboj, on their own northeastern borders, the Montenegrins are being driven back upon Plevje. It is declared that negotiations with Roumania over the use of the Danube are holding up the awaited Russian attack from the East.

December 1.—German attacks in the West are now aimed at Montenegro. The Montenegrins claim a victory across the border in Bosnia, but to the south German success is pronounced. Bulgar operations in the neighborhood of Monastir are conducted with extreme caution, in view of a possible rupture with Greece.

IN THE EAST

November 22.—According to official communications, British forces in Mesopotamia capture Ctesiphon, 18 miles from Bagdad, and repulse Turkish counterattacks. In the fighting at Ctesiphon and earlier at Zeur, it is estimated the British lose 2,000 killed and wounded.

November 23.—On the Riga front, west of Lake Kanger, say Petrograd advices, the Germans are forced to retire. West of Dvinsk, between Illuxt and the Dvina, a Russian gain is made. Slight actions of uncertain importance

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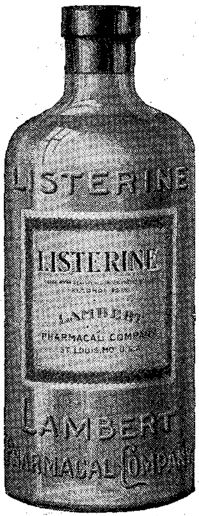

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are reported along the rest of the line to the Styr, where sharp skirmishes continue on the left bank. Berlin asserts that all Russian gains are subsequently retaken in German counter-attacks.

November 24.—The Germans, it is claimed, are evacuating Mitau. Russian pressure west of Lake Kanger forces "hasty abandonment" of German trenches. Other engagements of note occur east of Vilna, in the Smorgen district, and southwest of Pinsk, on the right bank of the Strumen.

The French War Office tells of heavy assaults by the Turks on Gallipoli, as a result of which the Allies fail to regain trenches lost by them in the fighting of the 15th. Allied aeroplanes harass the Turks by bombarding the Constantinople-Dedeaghatch railway. Naval bombardments of the Asiatic coast aid the Allied troops.

November 25.—General Townshend's British force attacking Bagdad, says a dispatch, is within ten miles of the city. He is supported by other forces to the southwest under General Dixon.

November 26.—In Galicia the Austro-Germans resume attacks on the Russian lines, apparently with the intention of hindering the Russian invasion of Bulgaria from Bessarabia. Violent engagements are reported in the Riga sector, near the village of Vidzy.

November 28.—The Turkish War Office claims a victory in the Mesopotamian campaign, in the retreat of General Townshend's forces to a position several miles down the Tigris. London declares this an orderly withdrawal for concentration-purposes.

December 1.—London announces the Russian capture of Czernowitz, the capital of Bukowina.

ITALIAN CAMPAIGN

November 23.—Rome reports fierce Austrian attempts to regain territory on the Col di Lana, in the Zagora section, and northeast of Oslavia; also the capture and retention of several Austrian trenches on the Carso Plateau.

November 26.—Repeated attacks by the Italians at Oslavia, in the Isonzo district, are successfully repulsed, with heavy Italian loss, says Vienna.

November 29.—Rome dispatches state that strong reenforcements have reached the Austrian forces about Gorizia and generally along the Isonzo, which enable them to increase their counter-attacks and capture several Italian trenches. The suburbs of Gorizia are reported in flames.

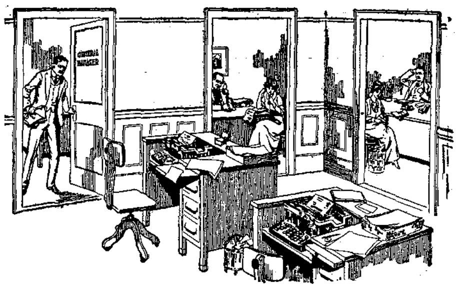
FRANCE AND BELGIUM

November 24.—In the neighborhood of Loos, Arras, and Souchez, declares Paris, French guns have decidedly the advantage in prolonged and violent artillery-duels.

November 27.—Spirited artillery-engagements occur in Belgium. Near Saint-Mihiel a German battery is destroyed. At Forges-Bethincourt three German gas-attacks are rendered futile by a curtain of Allied fire that prevents infantry support.

GENERAL

November 13.—London figures show that up to date, out of the 5,459,296 tonnage of the German mercantile marine, 268,000 tons have been captured by the British Navy and her Allies, 117,000 tons sunk, and 397,000 interned in ports of the British Empire—a total loss of about one-seventh.



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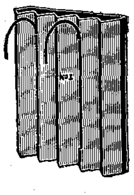

SAVO Manufacturing Company
Dept. B, 39 So. La Salle Street Chicago, Illinois

November 16.—British casualty lists to November 8 show a total loss in officers of 20,702 since the beginning of the war.

November 28.—The Canadian Government commandeers all the high-grade wheat in elevators at all lake ports, estimated at 20,000,000 bushels.

November 29.—The Kaiser arrives in Vienna for conferences with Emperor Francis Joseph.

November 30.—Washington is advised that three vessels flying the American flag, and owned by the Atlantic Transportation Company, are to be seized by England without the formality of a prize-court.

DOMESTIC

November 24.—Henry Ford, Detroit automobile-manufacturer, charters the Scandinavian-American liner *Oscar II.* and begins the organization of an attempt to stop the fighting in Europe before Christmas. Invitations to sail are sent to noted pacifists and many others, including the Governors of all the States.

Admiral Winslow is ordered to proceed with the armored cruiser flag-ship *San Diego* to Topolobampo, Mexico, to protect American and foreign interests.

Brand Whitlock, United States Minister to Belgium, arrives in New York, declaring his furlough a short one and his intention of returning to Belgium within five weeks.

November 25.—Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo announces revenue proposals for raising $112,000,000 needed by this country for extraordinary expenditures. They include a reenactment of the emergency revenue-tax law, retention of the sugar tariff, increased income tax with extension to reach lower incomes, and a tax on gasoline and crude and refined oils.

November 26.—One United States soldier is killed in a skirmish with Villista sharpshooters at Nogales.

Secretary Tumulty, in a letter to Dr. James J. McGuire, of Trenton, N. J., answers adverse criticism of this Government's recognition of Carranza, and casts doubt on the stories of outrages by the Carranzistas upon the persons and property of Catholic priests and nuns in Mexico.

November 29.—The Supreme Court of the United States sustains an opinion of the New York Court of Appeals and a verdict of the Court of Special Sessions of New York City which upheld the validity of the New York law against the employment of aliens on public works.

Replying to Secretary Tumulty's statement, the Catholic journal *America* declares Carranzista spoliations of church property in Mexico to equal $4,399,000, giving details.

Honolulu reports picking up wireless messages being transmitted from Nauen, Prussia, to Tuckerton, N. J., approximately 9,000 miles away.

November 30.—Thirty men are killed in a black-powder explosion at a Du Pont plant just outside of Wilmington, Del. It is described as the worst disaster suffered by the Du Pont Company in the hundred years of its existence.

December 1.—It is learned in Washington that passports for members of the Ford peace-ship party will be issued for entrance into neutral countries only, and only to American citizens.

General Funston reports many Villistas in flight from Hermosillo, and the surrender of 1,400 Yaquis.

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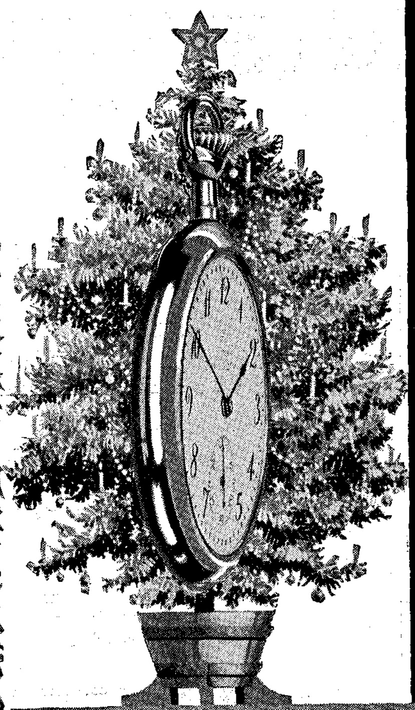

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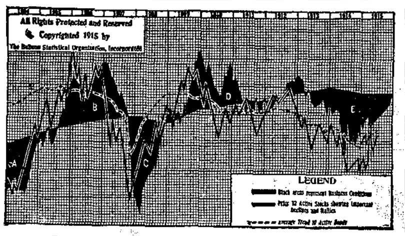

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THREE SIGNS OF BETTER TIMES

I

HOW THE PRICES OF BONDS HAVE ADVANCED SINCE AUGUST

THE average price of bonds within the past three months (since August 31) has advanced nearly 7 points. This is declared, by a writer in *The Wall Street Journal* to be "undoubtedly the most remarkable advance in history." The gain in November alone was 3 full points. These figures of the advance represent an average for twenty-five representative railroad issues as named in a table printed below. The only other sustained advance in an average for these same bonds that can compare with the advance for the past three months was made during the first two months that followed the panic of 1907, when the advance was 6¼ points as against 6¾ points now. The present average price for these bonds is well above that for July 30, 1914, when trading on the Stock Exchange was discontinued in consequence of the war, and it is over 2 points higher than the average for any previous month since the war began. The fact remains, however, that the present average is nearly 1 point lower than the average was at the end of June, 1914, that is, before any of the direct effects of the approaching war were felt in the investment market. Following are further comments on the subject by the same paper, with the list of the bonds included in the average, showing their prices on November 29 and on August 30, and the amount of advance each has made:

"Bond prices are now back to the line of their movement from 1908 to the beginning of the war. That movement was steadily downward with breaks in 1913. The present average is close to but not above the low points of those breaks. If prices continue their present upward movement the average will soon be above the axis of the steady downward movement since 1908, and might then give a technical indication of a swing in the other direction.

"Advances in the high-grade issues have been from 1⅝ to 8 points, and in the lower-grade bonds from 1½ to over 18 points. The average on August 30 was at the lowest point touched since the compilation was started in 1906. There was no record of prices while the Exchange was closed last year, but the lowest average of that period was little if any under the recent low level. That level was 5½ points below the average at the close of November, 1907, and was undoubtedly the lowest average at which bonds have sold on the Exchange for at least twenty years, and probably for forty years. Comparison of the latest prices for the twenty-five issues used in making up the average with the low prices at the close of August is as follows:

	Nov. 29	*Aug. 30*	*Adv.*
Atchison gen. 4s	94½	89¾	4¾
Atlantic C. Line 4s	93¼	87	6¼
Baltimore & Ohio 4s	91⅝	85¾	5⅞
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	93½	85	8½
Chicago & Alton 3½s	45½	44	1½
C., B. & Q. joint 4s	97⅞	16¼	1⅝
C., M. & St. P. gen. 4s	92⅞	85⅛	7¾
Chic. & N. W. gen. 3½s	83	78½	4½
C., R. I. & P. deb. 5s	50	46	4
Colorado & Southern 4s	92	87½	4½
D. & R. G. 1st & ref. 5s	62⅝	44	18⅝
Erie general lien 4s	76½	66	10½
Illinois Central ref. 4s	91⅝	83⅞	7¾
Lake Shore & M. S. 4s	94⅛	89⅞	4¼
Louis & Nash. unified 4s	94¾	95⅞	3⅞
Missouri Pacific 4s	45½	30	15½
New York Central 3½s	83	76¾	6¼
Norfolk & Western 4s	93½	87½	6
Northern Pacific 4s	93⅝	88⅝	5
Reading general 4s	94⅞	92	2⅞
St. L. & San F. ref. 4s	77½	66½	11
Southern Pacific ref. 4s	90	84⅛	5⅞
Sou. R. dev. & gen. 4s	72	62	10
Union Pacific first 4s	97½	93	4½
Wisconsin Central 4s	87⅞	82½	5⅜
Average	83.565	76.80	...

Another table shows the average price of these twenty-five railroad bonds in different months of the past ten years—that is, from 1906 to 1915, as follows:

	Jan.	*Apr.*	*July*	*Oct.*
1906	97.91	95.87	95.15	95.22
1907	94.14	91.96	89.83	82.63
1908	88.66	88.07	89.97	92.77
1909	93.71	94.20	94.14	92.72
1910	92.84	91.10	90.87	91.44
1911	91.43	91.43	91.40	90.99
1912	90.94	90.68	89.86	89.34
1913	89.15	85.67	85.10	84.89
1914	86.82	84.72	80.21	....
1915	80.84	81.43	77.21	80.60

II

EXPANSION IN BUILDING WITH LOWER MORTGAGE INTEREST-RATES

For September, the ninth month of the present year, reports from 140 cities, according to *Bradstreet's*, showed heavy increases in building over September, 1914, which was to have been expected, inasmuch as September last year was the second month of the war and showed a decrease of 33 per cent. over September, 1913. But in the returns for this year every group of cities, except for the Far West, shows expansion. The gain over September last year was 15.2 per cent. in the number of permits, and 30.3 per cent. in the amount of expenditures. It was in August of this year that the building-tide definitely turned for the better, but the increase then over August, 1914, was only 6 per cent. in permits and 14 per cent. in expenditures. Of this increase *Bradstreet's* says in further detail:

"The large gains reported in August and September make the showing for the third quarter of the year a favorable one, a gain of 6.2 per cent. being reported over the third quarter of 1914, and the decrease in building-expenditure for the nine months of the calendar year has been whittled down to 5 per cent., which seems likely to be further reduced, if not turned into a gain, before the calendar year 1915 closes.

"Examination of September returns by cities shows that while New York City contributed to the increase in permits, the value of the building done shows a reduction of 15 per cent. from a year ago. Most of the other large cities, however, showed gains over a year ago in September, examples of this being found in increases of 73.9 per cent. by Chicago, 161 per cent. by Philadelphia, 74 per cent. by Detroit, 142 per cent. by Boston, 254.1 per cent. by Pittsburg, 156.5 per cent. by Washington, D. C., 374.3 per cent. by Kansas City, Mo., 37.7 per cent. by St. Louis, 27.1 per cent. by Milwaukee, 205 per cent. by Indianapolis, 126 per cent. by Worcester, 65.7 per cent. by New Haven, 29.7 per cent. by Buffalo, 96.8 per cent. by Cincinnati, 10.5 per cent. by Cleveland, 6.5 per cent. by Minneapolis, 291 per cent. by Atlanta, and 30.8 per cent. by San Francisco."

Meanwhile, and probably as a cause of the improvement, was the news that the mortgage money-market had taken a turn for the better. It was said by the

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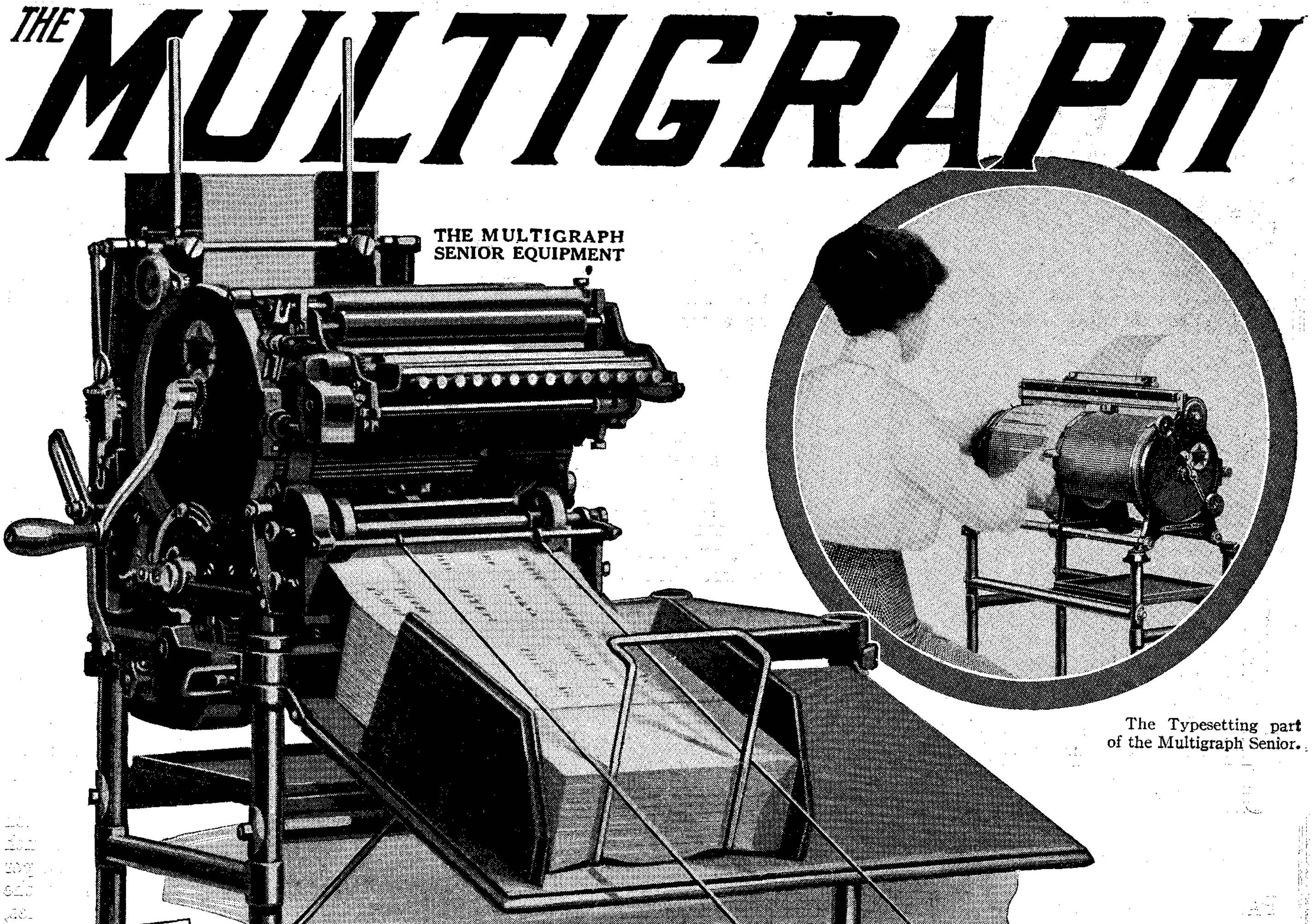
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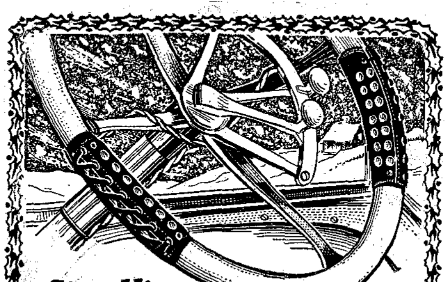

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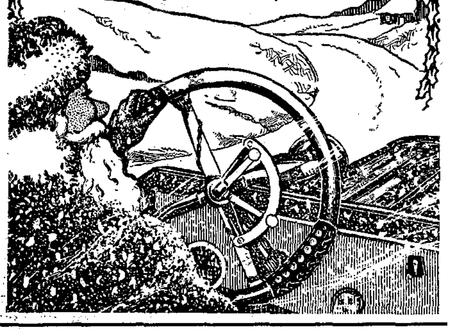

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New York *Times* on December 2 that there was "every indication that the great capital that has been piling up in the last two years in banks and investment institutions will now be put out at 4½ and 5 per cent." It was even predicted in some quarters that "there would be an abundance of 4 per cent. mortgage money early next spring." This improvement had been reflected in the number of large loans made by real-estate firms and mortgage-brokers at 4½ per cent. Another favorable indication that New York real estate was entering upon a new era of activity was the exceptional number of large transactions in central sections, while vacancies in business buildings were "disappearing more rapidly than for several years." The same was true of the apartment-house situation, "brokers reporting the best renting season they have known for years." Franz Neilson, secretary and counsel of the Credit Association of the Building Trades of New York, had said, in a statement issued to members, that 1916 "would be a record building year in New York."

III

HOW RAILROAD SHARES HAVE PICKED UP AND WHY

Railroad shares "have at last come to life," said a writer in *The Wall Street Journal* recently. They have been "showing belated recognition of earlier predictions as to their merits." The advances from the low point of last July have ranged from eight points for Pennsylvania to fifty for Canadian Pacific. It was when the roads felt the effects of war-orders and improved domestic trade that the principal rise took place. Following is a table showing a recent high price, the low one of July 13, and the amount of the rise:

	Recent High	*Low July 13*	*Adv.*
Atchison	110	100	10
Balt. & Ohio	95⅝	76	19⅝
Cn. Pac.	194	143¾	50¼
Chesa. & Ohio	62¾	37	25¾
C., M. & St. Paul	98¼	80½	17¾
Dela. & Hudson	153⅞	144¾	9⅛
Erie	44⅝	25½	19⅛
Erie 1st pfd.	59⅛	39¾	19⅜
Great North. pfd	126⅜	116⅞	9½
Kansas C. South	35⅛	23⅞	11¼
Lehigh Valley	82½	70½	12
Louis. & Nash	130¼	109	21¼
N. Y. Central	104¼	85	19¼
Norf. & Western	122⅜	102	20⅜
Northern Pacific	116¾	103½	13¼
Pennsylvania	61½	53	8½
Reading	85½	72⅝	12⅞
Southern Pacific	102⅝	85½	17⅛
Southern Railway	26	14⅜	11⅝
Union Pacific	139¾	125⅝	14½

Earning statements of several prominent roads for October which came to hand a month later showed remarkable gains, in some cases more remarkable than for any other time since the war began. Pennsylvania, for example, showed a net increase of $3,583,864. The gross earnings of all the lines composing this system were for October $36,204,908, or an increase of $5,248,191 in gross over October last year. For the ten months of 1910 Pennsylvania showed net earnings of $17,852,055, or the extraordinary increase over last year's ten months' period of $11,533,883. Several other important railroads made October returns which showed greater increases in net than in gross, so that operating expenses had been substantially curtailed. Notable among these is the Erie, which reported an increase of $1,028,408 in gross and an increase of $1,215,185 in net. Northern Pacific showed an increase of $516,878 in gross and $797,734 in net; St.

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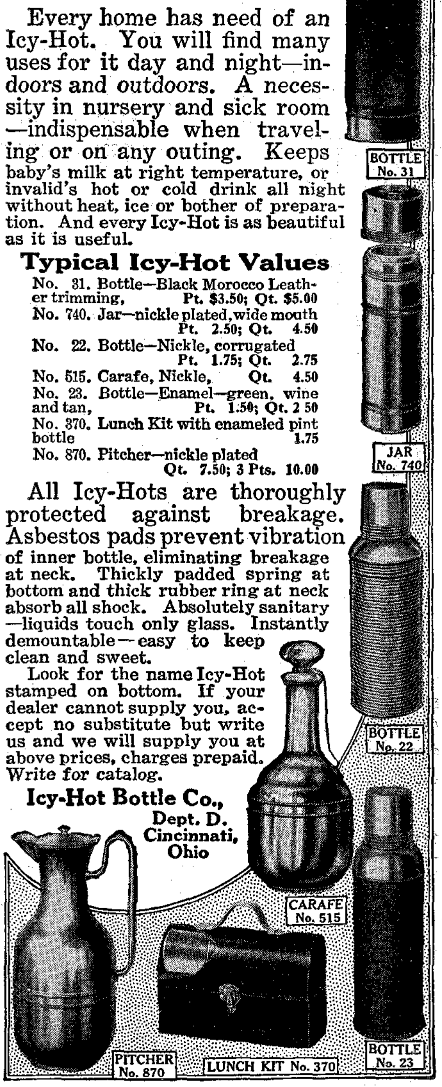

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Paul, an increase of $642,250 in gross and $804,568 in net; Southern Railway, an increase of $496,246 in gross and $638,095 in net. Following in further detail are gross and net returns for October as reported by these and others of the larger companies:

Illinois Central—	*1915*	*Increase*
Total revenue	$6,093,005	$572,662
Net revenue	1,208,630	130,161
Southern Railway—		
Operating revenues	$6,028,215	$496,246
Net revenue	2,054,670	638,095
Chicago & Northwestern—		
Total revenue	$7,884,096	$732,253
Net income	1,347,394	575,363
Northern Pacific—		
Total oper. revenue	$7,166,395	$516,878
Net oper. income	3,378,718	797,734
Canadian Pacific—		
Gross earnings	$13,443,214	$4,160,285
Net earnings	6,579,434	3,258,105
Erie—		
Gross	$6,566,942	$1,028,408
Operating income	2,591,265	1,215,185
Canadian Northern—		
Gross earnings	$3,678,500	$1,100,200
Net earnings	1,257,000	537,800
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha—		
Total receipts	$1,845,333	$94,153
Net income	380,994	60,452
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul—		
Operating revenue	$9,515,771	$642,250
Net revenue	3,888,430	804,568

The showing for the Erie led once more to optimistic statements as to resumption of dividends at an early date. Inasmuch as returns for ten months had been so large, it was estimated that, after all charges had been paid, Erie, by the end of the present calendar year, would have a net sum applicable to surplus of $5,760,000, which would be equivalent to a 4 per cent. dividend on both classes of the preferred stock and 2.8 per cent. on the common. Other items connected with this showing are set forth as follows by *The Wall Street Journal:*

"Erie completed its extensive double-tracking and purchases of equipment and power, it develops, at the psychological moment, for the property now finds itself with ample facilities to handle expeditiously a volume of business which is well-nigh swamping some of the other lines. Erie, moreover, is securing a good deal of business which the other important trunk-lines find they are not in position to handle, and the company is getting that much more than its regular share of the increased business that has recently developed.

"Officials say there is no limit to the business in sight. Given, therefore, favorable operating conditions to the end of the current fiscal year, November and December will produce an average of not less than $6,500,000 gross, from which the net for each month should be $2,500,000, or closely approaching October's figures.

"On this basis total gross for the twelve months would be $67,000,000 and net

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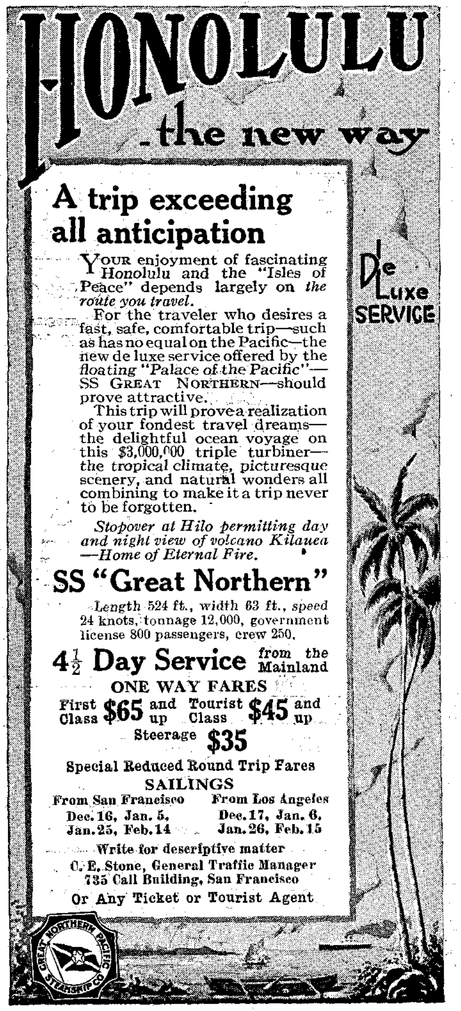
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$20,000,000, plus. Including an estimated $1,200,000 'other income,' the company should have $21,200,000 available for fixt charges, which on the basis reported for the six months ended December 31, 1914, will this fiscal year amount to $15,440,000, including sinking funds. This will leave a balance to surplus of $5,760,000, equivalent to 4 per cent. on both the first and second preferred stocks and 2.8 per cent. on the common stock."

MOTOR-TRUCKS USED BY RAILROADS

An interesting outline of the results of operating electric trucks by the Pennsylvania Railroad was given recently by T. V. Buckwalter, at a convention in Cleveland. In this paper were presented operating data and costs for electrically operated trucks in freight-houses, baggage-rooms and shops, and for tractor-service in moving freight-cars in city streets. The following are points in Mr. Buckwalter's paper as summarized in *The Electric Railway Journal:*

"All trucks have been constructed with double-end control, permitting operation with equal facility in either direction and reducing congestion to a minimum. An exception, of course, is made in the case of warehouse trucks, which must have a low frame at one end. Space required to turn is reduced by steering with four wheels instead of two, the operation being made exactly identical in either direction. This eliminates the dangerous practise of running two-wheel-steering trucks backward.

"Sufficient traction for all ordinary work is available with a two-wheel drive. The motors are operated at 24 volts, this being the minimum at which efficient operation is obtainable. Low voltage for the battery provides distinct advantages, such as a minimum number of cells and a minimum number of connectors, reducing the possibility of connector-breakage and reducing the cost and weight per unit of capacity. The capacity is limited to 4,000 pounds, this being the maximum that can readily and safely be handled within the narrow and congested enclosures at terminals, but a 50 per cent. overload capacity has proved desirable.

"The saving effected in baggage service is considerable, but this is difficult of calculation, as the character of the service has considerably changed since the introduction of electric trucks. The labor force has not, generally speaking, been decreased; but, on the other hand, the business has increased. Rush periods can now be handled without borrowing untrained men from other departments, and a better class of men continue in the service as compared with the changing force of the old days.

"The operating department considers that the most important advantage of the electric baggage-truck is the relief to terminal congestion and the prompt dispatch of trains resulting.

"The electric tractor had an average daily performance during the first six months of 1915 as follows: Hours on charge, 8.1; hours in service, 8.2; discharge in ampere-hours, 526.1; miles per day, 12.8; number of cars handled, 36.3; total movement per day, 25; total weight handled in tons per day, 1,215.8. Since the tractor was placed in service the number of cars handled per month has increased from 690 to 920, and the cost per car has decreased from 83 cents to 58 cents.

"It is interesting to note that in two and one-half years of service there has been a loss in time of only nine days due to failures of the machine. The return on the investment is 71.4 per cent., or a daily saving of $32.39. The cost of the service per ton, based on the cars moved in and out of the warehouses, is 2.4 cents, but the operating cost on all cars handled is only 1.04 cents per ton."

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"C. C. I.," Tacoma, Wash.—"Is there such a word as *self-confest*, which I have seen used in a recent issue of THE LITERARY DIGEST?"

There is not. Such a formation is clearly a compound of which the first element is redundant; for, a confession is one's own admission, formal acknowledgment, or avowal of something. It may not be out of place here to remind "C. C. I." that the editors of THE LITERARY DIGEST, in reproducing extracts from the articles digested, cite the language of the original writer.

"R. H.," Milace, Minn.—"I would like know of some of the most up-to-date books tre ing the Pentateuch, and recognizing the light from the recently discovered monuments."

Two of the books on the subject are: *A. The Hexateuch* according to the R. V., arranged in its Constituent Documents with Introduction, Notes, Marginal References, and Synoptical Tables. By J. E. Carpenter and G. Harford-Battersby. Two vols., London, 1900. *B. The Old Testament in the Light of the Ancient East*, by Alfred Jeremia. New York, 1915.

"A. G.," Lents, Ore.—"Kindly inform me if the following sentence is correct: 'The corporation may engage in all kinds of *business*,' or should it read: 'The corporation may engage in all kinds of *businesses*'? It is contended that, since one speaks of the 'condition of business,' when meaning business generally, the plural is not needed in the above sentence."

The LEXICOGRAPHER is of the opinion that "all kinds of business" is the better form, as "business" is used here as a generic term, and includes all descriptions or types. The expression "all kinds of" would in most cases take a plural, as "all kinds of men," "all kinds of animals," but when modifying a generic term, it does not take a plural, as "all kinds of people," "all kinds of interference," etc.

"J. F. W.," Chicago, Ill.—"(1) Is the expression '*up until* July 1,' or '*up until* he resigned,' good or passable English? (2) Is the expression '*opened up* an insurance agency' or '*opened up* a real estate business' good or passable?"

(1) These forms are not good or even passable English. In both cases the word *up* is redundant and is not necessary to the sense. The sentences should read "*until* July 1st," "*until* he resigned" etc. (2) The phrase "to open up" may be considered as an established idiom in which the "up" is added to "open" as an intensifier so as to strengthen or emphasize the use of "open." Its use dates from the "History of James VI of Scotland"—1582 to 1588, and it occurs repeatedly in English and American literature, in varied application, having the support of such writers as Carlyle, Coleridge, John Stuart Mill, Gladstone, etc. There can be no question of the propriety of using the phrase when referring to "the *opening up* of a new subject," or to "mines that have recently been *opened up*." But the LEXICOGRAPHER'S preference is for "opened an insurance agency"; "to open a business."

"A. H. C.," Butte, Mont.—"Jacob Abbott in 'Makers of History' states that Hannibal remained in Carthage until twenty-one or twenty-two years of age. All other writers I can find claim Hannibal left with his father when Hamilcar went to Spain, Hannibal then nine years of age. Who is right?"

Hannibal was taken into Spain by his father, Hamilcar Barca, and there made to swear eternal enmity to Rome, when only nine years of age. He accompanied his father on many of his campaigns in Spain during his boyhood, until the death of Hamilcar, which occurred in Spain while fighting the Vettones (B.C. 229), when he (Hannibal) was eighteen years old. He probably took part in other campaigns in Spain until the time when he was appointed Carthaginian Com-

FOR MEN OF BRAINS
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mander-in-Chief, at the age of twenty-six. All the recognized authorities agree as to these facts, and you need have no hesitation in accepting them as correct.

"H. N. A.," Aberdeen, S. D.—"Is the following sentence correctly punctuated: 'Does the disease seem to occur spontaneously in sections of the country other than those named under 'Known centers of infection?' Or, should it be '. . . infection'?"

The sentence should be punctuated as follows: Does the disease seem to occur spontaneously in sections of the country other than those named under "Known centers of infection"? The quotation-marks belong only to a part of the sentence, whereas the question-mark belongs to the whole sentence, and must, therefore, be placed outside the quotation-marks.

"L. H. N.," Danville, Va.—"Which is correct, 'The Law of Gravity' or 'The Law of Gravitation,' in 'This is a natural law as immutable as the *Law of Gravitation*'?"

"Law of Gravitation" is the correct form.

"F. K. W.," West Nashville, Tenn.—"In reading aloud the date of a newspaper or letter written 'February 6, 1915,' which is right to say, 'February sixth, 1915,' or 'February six, 1915,' and why?"

Wherever the figure 6 is written or printed as a cardinal number, pronounce it as such; where it is written or printed as an ordinal number (6th) pronounce the *th*.

"H. K.," Harrisburg, Pa.—"Is there any authority for the use of the expression 'Are I'?"

There is no authority for the use of the expression "Are I?" or "I are." "Am I?" is the only correct form. "Aren't" is used for *are not* when the subject follows: as, "Aren't you?" "*Aren't they?*" The best conversational usage contracts the verb when the subject precedes: "we're not"; "you're not." There is in current use in England the phrase "Aren't I?" which is an erroneous form for "Am I not?" We may say "I'm not," "I'll not." *The verb must always agree with its subject*, and as one should never say "I are," one should likewise never say "Are I?"

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The Thomas B. Jeffery Company
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"Through hub-deep mud—where no rear-wheel-drive truck could possibly travel"—
Bell-Bockel Co., Quad Owners and Contractors at Altoona, Pa.

December Is Quad Month

Jeffery dealers select month when road conditions are exceptionally bad to demonstrate the amazing ability of the Jeffery Quad—the truck that drives, brakes and steers on all four wheels.

CELEBRATING the world-wide acceptance of the Jeffery Quad as the *ultimate* type of motor truck, Jeffery dealers this month are giving a series of remarkable demonstrations. Their purpose is to drive home, more forcibly than ever before, the fact that this truck does everything the standard rear-wheel-drive type of truck can do, and then goes on doing things that no other truck in the world can do. They have chosen the month of December because heavy snow-falls, thaws and rains make the roads particularly bad at this time—and because it is under the most difficult conditions that the Quad most clearly demonstrates its superior ability. If you are not already thoroughly posted on the Jeffery Quad, see your dealer, or write the Jeffery Company for complete information.

World-Recognition

Originally designed and built by the Jeffery Company to replace the four-mule team in the United States Army, the Quad during the past year, by the sheer merit of its performance, has met with tremendous success in commercial service in practically every part of the world. In this period, more than 2,000 Quads have been bought, built and sold from the Jeffery factory—a record never before equaled for trucks of similar capacity. Today the Jeffery Quad is known and recognized the world over as a *super-truck*.

The Only Truck of Its Kind in Existence

—the only truck which drives, brakes and steers on all four wheels. M.&S. Automatic Locking Differentials put the power of the motor into any wheel or wheels that can get traction when the others cannot. Internal spur gears, driving directly on the inner circumference of each wheel, give a tremendous leverage. Consequently, the Quad plows through mud, sand, gravel and snow, and negotiates grades which are impassable to other trucks.

Moreover, the Quad is exceedingly economical to maintain and operate. The big saving in tires is particularly notable.

These Men Have Seen the Light

Following is a partial list of concerns in this country which have bought the Quad and proved its superior ability in practical daily service. We have room for only a few of the many names. Notice the widely varying lines of business:

The United States Government; Standard Oil Company; Armour & Company; Du Pont Powder Company; Morris & Company; American High Explosives Co.; Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Co.; Bissell Carpet Sweeper Co.; Pople Transfer & Storage Co.; Val Verde Irrigation Co.; Mogollon Stage & Express Line; Tom Reed Gold Mining Co.; Milwaukee General Construction Co.; Merrell-Soule Co. (Wholesale Milk); City of Whitewater, Wis. (Fire Dept.); Marshall Oil Co.; Hart & Page (Road Builders and Quarrymen); Highland Brewing Co.; Burton Powder Co.; Wisconsin Veterans Home; Brook Hill Farm, Waukesha, Wis. (Dairying); General Asphalt Co. of Philadelphia (Contractors and Road Builders); City of Winston-Salem, N. C. (Road Building); Bethlehem Steel Co., and scores of other well-known concerns which bought only after a most searching investigation.

Now Comes YOUR Transportation Problem

If you have not already seen the Jeffery Quad perform, you will surely want to witness one of the demonstrations conducted this month. Get in touch with the Jeffery dealer in your locality *at once*, or, if you do not know him, write the Jeffery factory, stating the nature of your haulage problem and we will gladly send you complete information in addition to putting you in touch with our nearest dealer. Find out, NOW, how the Quad will *save money and make money for you in your particular business*.

The Thomas B. Jeffery Company
Dept. L.D. 12, Kenosha, Wisconsin
Builders of Motor Cars since 1902

Read What Users Say About the Quad:

Lack of space limits us to quotations from only a few of the many letters in our files showing how the Quad is out-performing other types of trucks.

ELECTRIC POWER—Before making the purchase of our Jeffery Quad, we looked into all the standard makes. We are satisfied that our decision was correct and that the four-wheel-drive, brake and steer truck is the only one which can be used with entire satisfaction through slippery and muddy roads.—Mississippi River Power Co., Keokuk, Ia.

LUMBER—We are hauling regularly two tons on our Jeffery Quad and have no trouble at all, even at the present time when the snow is 8 or 10 inches deep. We have reached the conclusion that there is no truck like the Jeffery Quad, and we think we have the worst proposition in the country for a truck to overcome.—St. Croix Lumber & Mfg. Co., Winton, Minn. [Hines Lumber Co.]

MINING—The Quad will carry its rated capacity in places where the P . . . . truck will not go at all; whereas, the P . . . . truck, with a rated capacity of 5 tons, cannot carry over two tons up the hills at our mines. The Jeffery machine makes faster time than the P . . . . car and will operate in deep snow at times when the P . . . . machine cannot be used at all.—Portland Gold Mining Co., Victor, Col.

ROAD BUILDING—We have had the Quad running continuously over rough roads, steep hills and in the mud. This truck has stood the test where several other trucks working in the same conditions were unable to do the work.—Lee Moor Contracting Co., Neenach, Cal.

GENERAL HAULING—These two Quads are each doing the service of ten mules.—G. Bedell Moore Estate, San Antonio, Texas.

GREAT LAKES FREIGHTING—Our Jeffery Quad has caused our business to be increased by one-third.—Hill Steamboat Line, Waukegan, Ill.

EXPRESS & TRUCKING—The Quad was able to make its regular trips through the mud when the road was impassable to the 14 and 18 horse teams for 7 and 8 days. The Quad has run to date 6,285 miles and the only replacements made have been a fan spider and a fan belt.—Jay S. Jones, Winnemucca, Nev.

ICE—We have used our Jeffery Quad going on two years and find it perfectly satisfactory in every respect. A rear-drive truck would have been of no use to us, as we are off pavement 2 1-2 blocks and in the gumbo right on the banks of the Missouri River, and for ten weeks this past season we were constantly in the mud. The Jeffery Company are fine people to do business with.—Sioux City Artificial Ice Co., Sioux City, Iowa.

STANDARD OIL—Our first month's output with the Quad was a little over 27,000 gallons. The second month it was nearly 31,000 gallons. We make all our country trips with the Quad, from 20 to 50 miles out and back, over all kinds of roads, over stubble fields to threshing outfits, and have also gone over newly plowed ground to reach a tractor plowing outfit.—F. L. Williams, Standard Oil Agent, Kenosha, Wis.

OTHER OIL DEALERS—We have a . . . . . . truck about the same capacity as the Jeffery Quad. It is all right in good roads, but it would have been an impossibility for this . . . . . truck to do what the Quad does, apparently with the greatest ease.—Richardson Lubricating Co., Quincy, Ill.

See your Dealer or write the Jeffery Company for information—TODAY.

What the Jeffery Quad Does

Pulls with all four wheels.
Brakes on all four wheels and drive shaft.
Steers on all four wheels.
Carries two tons on its back.
Goes through mud or snow up to its hubs.
Climbs difficult grades.
Travels through water 34 inches deep.
Turns within 42 ft.
Economizes tires.

Jeffery Quad

Power on All Four Wheels